The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896. NO. 50

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40		.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg.....	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona. 5.00		7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood. 5.14		7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone. 5.28		7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham....5.32		7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....5.53		8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....6.05		8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 6.21		8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.28		8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.33		8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown.....6.52		9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....7.15		9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.38		9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.44		9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown8.02		10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...8.12		10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport 8.22		10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.....8.49		10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville 9.04		11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville. 9.08		11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....9.20		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, November 25, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20	9 20	6 90	Robertsdale	11 42	6 08	4 23
1 32	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	5 53	4 08
1 44	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	5 39	3 54
2 12	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	5 06	3 21
2 19	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	4 59	3 14
2 31	10 29	7 29	*Beersville	10 19	4 47	3 02
2 46	10 41	7 43	Rockhill	10 07	4 35	2 50
3 01	10 56	7 53	Shirley	9 40	4 20	2 20
3 08	11 03	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 33	4 13	2 13
3 20	11 16	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	2 00

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.47, a. m., Cooks 7.59, Coles 8.21, Saltillo 8.47, Three Springs 8.54, Beersville 9.06, arrives at Rockhill 9.18.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.05 p. m., Cooks 5. 17, Coles 5.39, Saltillo 6.07, Three Spring 6.13, Beersville 6.25, arrives at Rockhill 6.37.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 7.00 a. m., Beersville 7.29, Three Springs 7 41, Saltillo 7.48, Coles 8.21, Cooks 8.35, arrives at Robertsdale 8.50.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	10 30	L Rockhill A	9 30	4 50
5 38	10 23	*Blacklog	9 37	4 57
5 30	10 15	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 05
5 26	10 11	*Locke Vall'y	9 49	5 09
5 20	10 05	*Shade Gap	9 55	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. HENRY BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Four Terrible Words.

"Son of Monroe" becomes again a phrase of tremendous import to the Spanish-American republics of the continent. On the 19th of June, 1867, there was held a remarkable political inquest over the tragical finality of one attempt at European usurpation on this continent. Sons of Monroe were the jurors.

The traveler who stops in Queretaro, a city of Old Mexico, soon learns that he must not leave without a visit to the "Cerro de las Campanas." On a hill overlooking the city are three stone columns in a row and close together. These stones mark the spot where a bloody seal of authority was put upon the Monroe doctrine.

"The four terrible words" they are called in Mexican political history—Cerra de las Campanas. Looking down the column of a Mexican newspaper, the foreigner frequently encounters them emphasized with an exclamation point and bristling in italics. The four terrible words are used to warn and to rally. Their significance grows rather than wanes with time. Several years ago, when the information spread that the old elements of opposition to Mexican republicanism were conspiring to bring Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, to that country, in the guise of a social lion, with the hope of making him the leader in a coup-d'etat, there appeared in the Liberal papers almost daily, "Cerro de las Campanas!"

The four terrible words never fail to arouse the spirit of liberty in the patriotic Mexican's breast. Any act or any argument which menaces republican institutions in that country is met with "Cerro de las Campanas!" Translated, the words are only, "Hill of the Campanas," but "Hill of the Campanas" was where Maximilian, the would-be emperor, and Miramon and Mejia, the Mexican generals of the imperial armies, were shot for treason. Whatever the world may say of the harshness of the penalty, there can be no doubt that the firmness of Juarez in refusing to commute the sentence of the court-martial was, for Mexico, the greatest act of his life, devoted as the whole of that life had been to Mexican independence. Foreign powers, tempted by the country's wealth and encouraged by a large element of monarchy lovers in the population, had not been able to refrain from meddling in the affairs of Mexico up to that time. With Maximilian's fall ended all foreign contemplation of a North American empire, and native imperialists have never dared to more than secretly hope since then.

An incident connected with the execution of the emperor and his generals has a peculiar interest at this time, when the Monroe doctrine is on every tongue. The story of of the incident is given as obtained from one who was a participant in the impressive scene described. The emperor having been shot, the greatest respect possible under the circumstances was, by the order of Juarez, shown the remains. The body was brought from the Cerro de las Campanas in a plain wooden box, and prepared for shipment to Austria. No public display was made. Even liberal generals found it impossible to gain admittance to look upon the body. But to the four American citizens, all who were residents of the city of Queretaro, were sent formal requests to come to the palace and view the remains of the dead emperor. The striking facts about these notes of invitation was that they were addressed to the four Americans as a "Son of Monroe." The expression was used to designate the Americans as the rspresentatives of the Monroe doctrine. The wording of the invitation was as remarkable as the address. It ran in this way:

"You, as a son of Monroe, are hereby requested to come to the palace and view the body of the late Maximilian, that you may be able to say he is surely dead."

The four American citizens, one of whom was Emmet Scanlan, from whose lips these details are obtained, gathered about the body and signed the paper as "Sons of Monroe," testifying that they had seen Maximilian's corpse. And so the inquest closed on the death of one act of foreign aggression.

There is another bit of history connected with the closing events of the ill-fated Maximilian dynasty which has peculiar interest in the light of the present situation, and telling of which is timely. The empire in Mexico began to go to pieces from the time Secretary Seward sent his famous note to Napoleon III, calling upon him in the name of the United States to withdraw French troops from Mexican soil. The United States had come out of the civil war, and was in position to declare the Monroe doctrine. The French ruler complied. At that time the forces of Juarez were in the extreme north of Mexico. They had been driven all but out of the country for which they were fighting. They had retreated from point to point. Encouraged by the intervention of the United States and the withdrawal of the French troops, the army of Juarez started southward.

Right here comes in the bit of history which is specially interesting at this time. It is given on the authority of an ex-officer of the United States army. When the civil war closed there were left at certain depots large quantities of clothing and other supplies for army uses. In 1867 the war had been over two years. In some way never clearly explained, much of the left-over clothing and supplies had accumulated at the far-off depot at El Paso. An order was received from Washington to condemn this war material and sell it at auction. The order bore a date very close to that of Secretary Seward's note to the French emperor. It was carried out with promptness. The ragged and ill-equipped army of Juarez was in camp just across the river. There was no market for the American Uniforms and equipment on the American side of the river. In great lots the stores were knocked down to the only bidders for next to nothing. The clothing and other supplies were hauled across the river, and the Mexican army was out-fitted with what had been intended for the Union armies. The new clothes were very acceptable to the Mexican army.

"But," says the ex-officer of the United States, "the material comfort afforded was nothing to the moral effect produced upon the forces of Juarez and upon the enemy. The Mexican republicans, clad in the blue of the United States, and wearing belts and carrying arms with 'U. S.' conspiciously displayed, moved south toward the city of Mexico, sweeping everything. Looking upon the army in blue, the imperialsts felt that the United States had openly espoused the cause of the republic. They expected to see an American army following the troops of Juarez, and they became hopeless. Perhaps this clothing of his army with the uniforms of the United States was only a shrewd device of Juarez. Perhaps this sale of the supplies at El Paso at such a critical time for Mexican liberty was only an unintentional coincidence, but I have always believed that the aid and comfort indirectly given to the Mexican republic was as much a part of the application of the Monroe doctrine as was the note of Mr. Seward."

A Young Hero.

New York Tribune.

In front of a well-known drug store, close to the bridge, may be seen every night and morning a bit of a newsboy, hardly 9 years old, selling papers. This youngster disposes of his wares every night until 8 o'clock. He goes home at that hour, sleeps until midnight, and then starts down town in time to get the early morning papers. He remains at his stand until eight in the morning, when he goes to school, studying until 4 in the afternoon. The little fellow seems not to mind his hard lines and labor a bit. To use his own words: "You've got to get used to it." His mother is a widow, and has a news stand in Park Row. Her industrious son gives her every cent, whether it is made in selling papers or in running errands. The boy is bright, and he says that as soon as he is old enough he is going to enter one of the big department stores, where he hopes to rise from bundle boy to manager. He doesn't chum much with his fellow newsboys, his reason being that "dey are too tough."

Not to be Trifled With.

(From Cincinnati Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a "cold" is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are to-day countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds," which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected.—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

A hatchet bearing the name of Robert La Salle, the French explorer, the motto "Ad majorem Dei Gloriam," and the date 1655, was found embedded in trunk of a tree which was cut down in southern Cheboygan county, Mich., a few days ago. The wood of the tree had grown completely around the hatchet, and there was no sign of its presence on the outside. The date is probably that of the manufacture of the hatchet.

—All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it for three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

With the temperature at 20° below zero the patriotic citizens of Houlton, Me., held a public meeting a few days ago to make preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July. It is proposed to make the celebration of the Fourth this year the biggest thing in its way that has been seen in that part of Maine, and it is necessary to begin in good season.

A Warning to Boys.

The boy who spends his money for beer, wine, whiskey, or tobacco, saddles upon himself an appetite which can never be fully gratified without seriously endangering his life, and is quite sure, if he lives until he is fifty or sixty years of age to spend a sum of money which would give him a comfortable home. Many a householder and farmer has slowly but surely spent his money for the above poisons until his property has had to be sold to pay his debts—a sad day for him and his family. Boys and young men, do you want to follow in the footsteps of such? If you do not, keep away from saloons and let intoxicating drinks and tobacco alone. "Touch not, taste not, handle not." The boy or young man who commences spending his money for tobacco or intoxicating drinks, as a rule, handicaps himself for life, and poverty and sorrow will frequently result.

It is very easy to get into the habit of using such poisons, but it is very difficult to get out, for they enslave mind and body, and not a few have been driven to despair by the lash of suffering which follows an attempt to regain freedom. Boys and young men, strive toward a noble manhood; do not become slaves; let intoxicating drinks and tobacco alone. Such poisons are not necessary, they will do you no good. You will enjoy much better health, and, as a rule, will live much longer without them, as has been demonstrated by statistics.

Our railroads, our steamboats and even our mannfacturing establishments are beginning to find that they must have yonng men absolutely free from such habits for responsible positions, especially where life and property are at stake, and risked by the neglect, heedlessness, incapacity, or carelessness of employes. Boys and young men, if ever you think of asking for or seeking a position or employment, let the above poisons alone. What merchant whether free from such habits himself or not, wants or would choose a clerk who was addicted to them, or whose breath smells of the above poisons, or what congregation would prefer a clergyman to go in and out setting such an example and thus encouraging the young to use such poisons?

Boys and young men, do not be led into slavery by the example of those already enslaved, but retain your "personal liberty."

There is no dearth of smart men, of brainy men, of ambitious and courageous men, but the cause of religion, of politics, of education and of humanity needs not these only, but earnest, conscientious men. Every profession is in need of such: every trade and calling is lifted up when such men enter it. No accomplishments are sufficient without integrity; no amount of talent can make a preacher or a teacher or a statesman or a worthy leader in any field unless accompanied by an earnest, sincere and consuming desire to do good. The education of the hand, or of the brain must be accompanied by the education of the heart and the education of the heart must also be accompanied by an education of the brain and hand. Thus associated and working in earnest harmony, what a trinity of glorious forces for the attainment of life's greatest purposes.—*Montevideo Leader.*

The mills and factories established in this country by the Salvation Army give employment to 10,700 persons.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "America for God."

TEXT: "And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth, and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."—Revelation xiii., 11.

Is America mentioned in the Bible? Learned and consecrated men who have studied the inspired books of Daniel and Revelation more than I have and understand them better agree in saying that the leopard mentioned in the Bible meant Grecia, and the beer meant Medo-Persia, and the lion meant Babylon, and the beast of the text coming up out of the earth, with two horns like a lamb and the voice of a dragon, means our country, because among other reasons it seemed to come up out of the earth when Columbus discovered it, and it has been for the most part at peace like a lamb unless assaulted by foreign foe, in which case it has two horns strong and sharp and the voice of a dragon loud to make all Nations hear the roar of its indignation. Is it reasonable to suppose that God would leave out from the prophecies of His book this whole western hemisphere? No, no! "I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth, and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."

Germany for scholarship, England for manufactories, France for manners, Egypt for antiquities, Italy for pictures, but America for God.

I start with the cheering thought that the most popular book on earth to-day is the Bible, the most popular institution on earth to-day is the church, and the most popular name on earth to-day is Jesus. Right from this audience hundreds of men and women would, if need be, march out and die for Him.

Am I too confident in saying, "America for God?" If the Lord will help me, I will show the strength and extent of the long line of fortresses to be taken and give you my reasons for saying it can be done and will be done. Let us decide, in this battle for God, whether we are at Bull Run or at Gettysburg. There is a Fourth of Julyish way of bragging about this country, and the most tired and plucked bird that ever flew through the heavens is the American eagle, so much so that Mr. Gladstone said to me facetiously at Hawarden, "I hear that the fish in your American lakes are so large that when one of them is taken out the entire lake is perceptibly lowered," and at a dinner given in Paris an American offered for a sentiment, "Here is to the United States—bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos and on the west by the day of judgment." The effect of such grandiloquence is to discredit the real facts, which are so tremendous they need no garnishing. The worst thing to do in any campaign, military or religious, is to underestimate an enemy, and I will have no part in such attempt at belittlement.

This land to be taken for God, according to Hassel, the statistician, has 14,219,967 square miles, a width and a length that none but the Omniscient can appreciate. Four Europes put together and capable of holding and feeding, as it will hold and feed, according to Atkinson, the statistician, if the world continues in existence and does not run afoul of some other world or get consumed by the fires already burning in the cellars of the planet—capable, I say, of holding and feeding more than 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. For you must remember it must be held for God as well as taken for God, and the last 500,000,000 inhabitants must not be allowed to swamp the religion of the first 500,000,000. Not much use in taking the fortress if we cannot hold it. It must be held until the archangel's trumpet bids living and dead arise from this foundering planet.

You must remember it is only about 7 o'clock in the morning of our Nation's life. Great cities are to flash and roar among what are called the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas and the great "Columbian plains" of Washington State, and that on which we put our schoolboy fingers on the map and spelled out as the "Great American desert" is, through systematic and consummating irrigation, to bloom like Chatsworth Park and be made more productive than those regions dependent upon uncertain and spasmodic rainfall. All those regions, as well as all those regions already cultivated, to be inhabited! That was a sublime thing said by Henry Clay while crossing the Alleghany Mountains, and he was waiting for the stage horses to be rested, as he stood on a rock, arms folded, looking off into the valley, and some one said to him, "Mr. Clay, what are you thinking about?" He replied, "I am listening to the oncoming tramp of the future generation of America."

Have you laid our home missionary scheme on such an infinitude of scale? If the work of bringing one soul to God is so great, can 1,000,000,000 be captured? In this country, already planted and to be overcome, paganism has built its altar to Brahma, and the Chinese are already burning incense in their temples, and Mohammedanism, drunk in other days with the red wine of human blood at Lucknow and Cawnpur and now fresh from the diabolism in Armenia, is trying to get a foothold here, and from the minarets of her mosques will yet mumble her blasphemies, saying, "God is great, and Mohammed is His prophet." Then there are the vaster multitudes with no religion at all. They worship no God, they live with no consolation, and they die with no hope. No star of peace points down to the manger in which they are born, and no prayer is uttered over the grave into which they sink. Then there is alcoholism, its piled up demijohns and beer barrels and hogsheads of fiery death, a barricade high and long as the Alleghenies and Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, pouring forth day and night their ammunition of wretchedness and woe. When a German wants to take a drink, he takes beer. When an Englishman wants to take a drink, he takes ale. When a Scotchman wants to take a drink, he takes whisky. But when an American wants to take a drink he takes anything he can lay his hands on.

Plenty of statistics to tell how much money is spent in this country for rum, and how many drunkards die. But who will give us the statistics of how many hearts are crushed under the heel of this worst demon of the centuries? How many hopes blasted? How many children turned out on the world accursed with the stigma of a debauched ancestry? Until the worm of the distillery becomes the worm that never dies and the smoke of the heated wine vats becomes the smoke of the torment that ascendeth up forever and ever! Alcoholism, swearing—not with hand uplifted toward heaven, for from that direction it can get no help, but with right hand stretched down toward the perdition from which it came up—swearing that it will not cease as long as there are any homesteads to despoil, any magnificent men and women to destroy, any immortal souls to damn, any more Nations to balk, any more civilizations to extinguish.

Then there is what in America we call socialism, in France communism and in Russia nihilism, the three names for one and the same thing, and having but two doctrines in its creed. First, there is no God; second, there shall be no rights of property. One of their chief journals printed this sentiment: "Dynamite can be made out of the dead bodies of capitalists as well as out of hogs." One of the leaders of communism left inscribed on his prison wall, where he had been justly incarcerated, these words: "When once you are dead, there is an end of everything. Therefore, ye scoundrels, grab whatever you can—only don't let yourselves be grabbed. Amen." There are in this country hundreds of thousands of these lazy scoundrels. Honest men deplore it when they cannot get work, but those of whom I speak will not do work when they can get it. I tried to employ one who asked me for money. I said, "Down in my cellar I have some wood to saw, and I will pay you for it." For a little while I heard the saw going, and then I heard it no more. I went down stairs and found the wood, but the workman had disappeared, taking for company both buck and saw.

Socialism, communism and nihilism mean, "Too wicked to acknowledge God and too lazy to earn a living," and among the mightiest obstacles to be overcome are those organized elements of domestic, social and political ruin.

There are the fastnesses of infidelity and atheism and fraud and political corruption and multiform, hydria headed, million armed abominations all over the land. While the mightiest agencies for righteousness on earth are good and healthful newspapers, and good and healthful books, and our chief dependence for intelligence and Christain achievement is upon them, what word among the more than 100,000 words in our vocabulary can describe the work of that archangel of mischief, a corrupt literature? What man, attempting anything for God and humanity, has escaped a stroke of its filthy wing? What good cause has escaped its hinderment? What other obstacle in all the land so appalling? But I cannot name more than one-half the battlements, the bastions, the intrenchments, the redoubts, the fortifications to be stormed and overcome if this country is ever taken for God. The statistics are so awful that if we had nothing but the multiplication table and the arithmetic the attempt to evangelize America would be an absurdity higher than the tower of Babel before it dropped on the plain of Shinar. Where are the drilled troops to march against those fortifications as long as the continent? Where are the batteries that can be unlimbered against these walls? Where are the guns of large enough caliber to storm these gates? Well, let us look around and see, the first of all, who is our leader and will be our leader until the work is done Garibaldi, with 1000 Italians, could do more than another commander with 10,000 Italians. General Sherman, on one side, and Stonewall Jackson, on the other, each with 10,000 troops, could do more than some other generals with 20,000 troops. The rough boat in which Washington crossed the icy Delaware with a few half fozen troops was mightier than the ship of war that during the American Revolution came through the Narrows, a gun at each porthole, and sank in Hell Gate.

Our leader, like most great leaders, was born in an obscure place, and it was an humble home, about five miles from Jerusalem. Those who were out of doors that night said that there was stellar commotion, and music that came out of the clouds, as though the front door of heaven had been set open, and that the camels heard His first infantile cry. Then He came to the fairest boyhood that mother was ever proud of, and from twelve to thirty years of age was off in India, if traditions there are accurate, and then returned to His native land, and for three years had His pathway surrounded by blind eyes that He illumined, and epileptic patients to whom He gave rubicund health, and tongues that He loosed from silence into song, and those whose funerals He stopped that He might give back to bereaved mothers their only boys, and those whose fevered pulses He had restored into rhythmic throb, and whose paralytic limbs He had warmed into healthful circulation—pastor at Capernaum, but flaming evangelist everywhere, hushing crying tempests and turning rolling seas into solid sapphire, and for the rescue of a race submitted to courtroom filled with howling miscreants, and to a martyrdom at the sight of which the sun fainted and fell back in the heavens, and then treading the clouds homeward, like snowy mountain peaks, till heaven took Him back again, more a favorite than He had ever been; but, coming again, He is on earth now, and the Nations are gathering to His standard. Following Him were the Scotch covenanters, the Thebian legion, the victims of the London Haymarket, the Piedmontese sufferers, the Pilgrim fathers, the Huguenots, and uncounted multitudes of the past, joined by about 400,000,000 of the present, and with the certainty that all Nations shall huzza at His chariot wheel He goes forth, the moon under His feet and the stars of heaven for His tiara—the mighty leader, He of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge and Bannockburn and the one who whelmed Spanish Armada. "Coming up from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, traveling in the greatness of His strength, mighty to save," and behind whom we fall into line to-day and march in the campaign that is to take America for God. Hosannah! Hosannah! Wave all the palm branches! At His feet put down your silver and your gold, as in heaven you will cast before Him your coronets.

With such a leader, do you not think we can do it? Say, do you think we can? Why, many ramparts have already been taken. Where is American slavery? Gone, and the South, as heartily as the North, prays, "Peace to its ashes." Where is bestial polygamy? Gone by the fiat of the United States Government, urged on by Christian sentiment, and Mormonism, having retreated in 1830 from Fayette, N. Y., to Kirkland, O., and in 1838 retreated to Missouri, and in 1846 retreated to Salt Lake City, now divorced from its superfluity of wives, will soon retreat into the Pacific, and no basin smaller than an ocean could wash out its pollutions. Illiteracy going down under the work of Slater and Peabody funds and Sabbath schools of all the churches of all denominations! Pugilism, now made unlawful by Congressional enactment, the brutal custom knocked out in the first round! Corruption at the ballot box, by law of registration and other safeguards, made almost impossible! Churches twice as large as the old ones, the enlarged supply to meet the enlarged demand! Nihilism, getting a stunning stroke by the summary execution of its exponents after they had murdered the policemen in Chicago, received its deathblow from the recent treaty which sends back to Russia the blatant criminals who had been regurgitated on our American shore. The very things that have been quoted as perils to this Nation are going to help its salvation. Great cities, so often mentioned as great obstacles—the center of crime and the reservoirs of all iniquities—are to lead in the work of gospelization. Who give most to home missions, to asylums, to religious edution, to all styles of humanitarian and Christian institutions? The cities. From what places did the most relief go at the time of Johnstown flood, and Michigan fires, and Charleston earthquake, and Ohio freshets? From the cities. From what place did Christ send out His twelve apostles to gospelize the world? From a city. What place will do more than any other place, by its contribution of Christian men and women and means, in this work of taking America for God? New York City. The way Paris goes, goes France. The way Berlin goes, goes Germany. The way Edinburgh goes, goes Scotland. The way London goes, goes England. The way New York and a couple other cities go, goes America. May the Eternal God wake us up to the stupendous issue!

Another thing quoted pessimistically is the vast and overtopping fortune in this country, and they say it means concentrating wealth and luxuriousness and display and moral ruin. It is my observation that it is people who have but limited resources who make the most splurges, and I ask you, Who are endowing colleges and theological seminaries? Did you ever hear of Peter Cooper and James Lenox, and sainted William E. Dodge, and the Lawrences, Amos and Abbott, while I refrain from mentioning living benefactors who, quite as generous and Christian, are in this assembly at this moment planning what they can do in these days, and in their last will and testament in this campaign that proposes taking America for God? The widow's mite, honored of the Lord, is to have its part in this continental capture, but we must have more than that, and more right away. Many of the men that expect to get the blessing for bestowing the widow's mite will not get the blessing. In the first place, they are not widows, and in the next place they have no "mite."

The time is coming—hasten it, Lord—and I think you and I will see it, when, as Joseph, the wealthy Arimathæan, gave for the dead Christ a costly mausoleum, the affluent men and women of this country will rise in their strength and build for our King, one Jesus, the throne of this American continent.

Another thing quoted for discouragement, but which I quote for encouragement, is foreign immigration. Now that from Castle Garden we turn back by the first poor ship the foreign vagabondism, we are getting people, the vast majority of whom come to make an honest living, among them some of the bravest and the best. If you should turn back from this land to Europe the foreign ministers of the gospel, and the foreign attorneys, and the foreign merchants, and the foreign philanthropists, what a robbery of our pulpits, our courtrooms, our storehouses and our beneficent institutions, and what a putting back of every monetary, merciful, moral and religious interest of the land! This commingling here of all Nationalities under the blessing of God will produce in seventy-five or 100 years the most magnificent style of man and woman the world ever saw. They will have the wit of one race, the eloquence of another race, the kindness of another, the generosity of another, the æsthetic taste of another, the high moral character of another, and when that man and woman step forth, their brain and nerve and muscle an intertwining of the fibers of all Nationalities, nothing but the new electric photographic apparatus, that can see clear through body, mind and soul can take of them an adequate picture. But the foreign population of America is less than one-eleventh of all our population, and why all this fuss about foreign immigration? Eighty-nine born Americans to eleven foreigners! If eighty-nine of us New Jerseymen or eighty-nine of us New Yorkers or eighty-nine of us Ohioans or eighty-nine of us Georgians or eighty-nine of us Yankees are not equal to eleven foreigners, then we are a starveling, lilliputian group of humunculi that ought to be wiped out of existence.

But now what are the weapons by which, under our omnipotent leader, the real obstacles in the way of our country's evangelization, the 10,000 mile Sevastopols, are to be leveled? The first columbiad, with range enough to sweep from eternity to eternity, is the Bible, millions of its copies going out, millions on millions—this, the monarch of books, that has made all the difference between China and the United States, between Africa and America; a book declaring in every style of phraseology that all Nations are to be converted, and does not that include our Nation? If the Apocalyptic angel is to fly across the continents, will he not fly across this continent? The worst insult I could offer you would be to doubt your veracity, and shall we doubt God's promise? Then there are all the gospel batteries, manned by 70,000 pastors and home missionaries, over the head of each one of whom is the shield of divine protection, and in the right hand of each the gleaming, two-edged sword of the Infinite Spirit! Hundreds of thousands of private soldiers for Christ, marching under the one starred, blood striped flag of Emanuel! They are marching on! Episcopacy, with the sublime roll of its liturgies; Methodism, with its battle cry of "The sword of the Lord and John Wesley;" the Baptist church, with its glorious navy sailing up our Oregons and Sacramentos and Mississippi, and Presbytarianism, moving on with the battle cry of "The sword of the Lord and John Knox." And then, after awhile will come the great tides of revival sweeping over the land, the 500,000 conversions in 1857 eclipsed by the salvation of millions in a day, and the four American armies of the Lord's host marching toward each other, the eastern army marching west, the western army marching east, the northern army marching south, the southern army marching north. Shoulder to shoulder! Tramp, tramp, tramp! Until they meet mid-continent, having taken America for God!

The thunder of the bombardment is already in the air, and when the last bridge of opposition is taken, and the last portcullis of satan is lifted, and the last gun spiked, and the last tower dismantled, and the last charger of iniquity shall have been hurled back upon its haunches, what a time of rejoicing! We will see it, not with these eyes, which before that will be closed in blessed sleep, but with strong and better vision, when the Lord once in awhile gives us a vacation among the doxologies to come down and see the dear old land which I pray may always be the lamb of the text, mild and peaceful, inoffensive, but, in case foreign Nations assail it, having two horns of army and navy strong enough to hook them back and hook them down and a voice louder than a dragon, yea, louder than ten thousand thunders, saying to the billows of Asiatic superstition and European arrogance, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid!"

COST OF THE CUBAN WAR.

The Spaniards Say They Have Spent $50,000,000 in a Year.

Madrid papers contain some curious official statistics regarding the war in Cuba. According to these there were sent to the island up to March, 1896, 118,000 men. Thirteen thousand of these were sent at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion. The cost of the war thus far is placed at $50,000,000. For the second year the cost is estimated at $75,000,000. Each soldier in Cuba costs the Government $500 annually. During the first year 406 soldiers were killed and 3472 died from yellow fever.

The Havana correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette says that Captain-General Weyler will no more suppress the rebellion than did General Martinez Campos. The United States, he adds, should, on the score of humanity and her general political and financial interests, insist on autonomy for the Cubans.

Horseless Carriages Making Headway.

Horseless carriages are gaining headway in Paris. Four hundred and twenty-six of these vehicles have been registered at the Paris Prefecture of Police.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 15.

Lesson Text: "Teaching About Prayer," Luke xi., 1-13—Golden Text: Luke xi., 9—Commentary.

1. "Lord, teach us to pray." Thus spake one of His disciples to Him as He was praying in a certain place. He was much given to prayer, much in communion with heaven and in His life on earth always pleasing the Father. Luke records five instances of His praying which do not seem to be recorded by the other evangelists (chapters iii., 21; v., 16; vi., 12, 13; ix., 29, and here). It should be a great comfort to us that, though we know not what we should pray for as we ought, the Spirit Himself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered, and He maketh intercession according to God (Rom. viii., 26, 27).

2. "When ye pray say, Our Father which art in heaven." This seems to have been on another occasion than that referred to in Math. vi., 9, a repetition and indorsement of this beautiful summary and sample of all prayer. Only Christians can truly use it, for none but the redeemed can truly say "Our Father." Compare John viii., 44, with i., 12. Inasmuch as the carnal mind is enmity against God, none but the redeemed can honor His name, and only such will desire His kingdom to come and His will to be done on earth as in heaven.

3. "Give us day by day our daily bread." The whole teaching of Scripture is that we have to live but one day at a time and not to allow to-morrow's cares to intrude upon to-day. "As thy days thy strength." "That which they have need of, day by day without fail." "A daily rate for every day, all the days of his life." "Take therefore no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself" (Deut. xxxiii., 25; Ezra vi., 9; II Kings xxv., 30; Math. vi., 34).

4. "And forgive us our sins." If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (I John i., 9). It is understood, however, that confession includes, on our part, the forgiveness from the heart of all who have injured us (Math. vi., 14, 15; Mark xi., 26). As to temptation, God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man (Jas. 1., 13, 14), and yet it is written "God did tempt Abraham" (Gen. xxii., 1), but Heb. xi., 17, says that Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac. God tries His people for their good (Deut. viii., 16; I Cor. x., 13), but never tempts them to do wrong.

5. "Which of you shall have a friend?" Abraham is the only man mentioned in Scripture by name as the friend of God (II Chron. xx., 7; Isa. xli., 8; James ii., 23), but Jesus said to His disciples "Henceforth I call you not servants, but I have called you friends, that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in My name, He may give it you" (John xv., 15, 16). And this in connection with fruit to the glory of God.

6. "I have nothing to set before him." What a condition of emptiness and helplessness, but just such is our condition apart from our Lord Jesus Christ no matter how hard we may toil. His own words are "severed from Me ye can do nothing" (John xv., 5). When the disciples had toiled all night and Jesus in the morning, from the shore, said "Have ye any meat?" they had to answer, No (John xxi., 4, 5).

7. "My children are with me in bed. I cannot rise and give thee." Children come closer than friends, and while it is good to be a servant of God, be ter to be a friend, it is best of all to be a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus. A father will keep nothing good from his children, and as to all our need Jesus has said "your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things" (Math. vi., 32).

8. "Because of his importunity, he will rise and give him as many as he needeth." There is somewhat of the same teaching in chapter xviii., 1-8. What do we know of the heart that says, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me" (Gen. xxxii., 26). Do we understand anything of prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears? (Heb. v., 7).

9. "Ask, seek, knock." One has said, "Ask with the humility of a beggar, seek carefully as a faithful servant, knock confidently as a friend." Some helpful words on each of these will be found on "ask" in John xiv., 13, 14; xv., 7; Mark xi., 24; "seek," Prov. ii., 4; viii., 17, R. V.; Jer. xxix., 13; "knock," Col. ii., 3; John vi.; 37; Rev. iii., 20. We are apt to think of asking or seeking something for ourselves, but Jesus never sought anything for Himself (John vi., 38; viii., 50); always and only for God.

10. "For every one that asketh receiveth." The limitations are given elsewhere as, "That God may be g orified," "According to His will," "In the name of Jesus" (John xiv., 13, 14; I John v., 14). Could we but live solely and wholly to hallow His name, to hasten His kingdom, without a thought for ourselves, we would then know the meaning and power of the words "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." When we live uprightly unto Him, we may ask what we will for His glory and receive it, and be perfectly sure that He will see well to all that concerns us without our asking anything (Math. vi., 33; Ps. lxxxiv., 11.)

11, 12. "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father." No parent would ever give a stone for bread, or a serpent for a fish; or a scorpion for an egg, or anything to harm his child instead of something good. If a man will gratify his friend at the cost of his children's comfort, how much more will he give what is good and needful to his children. The thought running all through the lesson seems to be that of "Our Father" and His children. Others may have to ask and seek and knock, but a child is at home in its father's house and counts all that the father has as its own (chapter xv., 31).

13. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?" This confirms what I said on the last verse, that the whole topic is one of our relationship to God as our Father by faith in Christ Jesus and the privileges of that relationship which should insure to us the most absolute rest of soul and freedom from all care of self because "He careth." The only way to this freedom from self care and a whole heart for His kindom is to be filled with His Spirit, which, by comparing this verse with Math. vii., 11, you will see to be the sum and substance of all good things. If filled with the Spirit (Eph. v., 18), the life will be right, thoughts, words and actions all subject to Him, self-subdued, the whole being for God, Christ magnified in our bodies and a sample of the reign of Christ seen in our lives.—Lesson Helper.

A Sounding at 5155 Fathoms.

The British warship Penguin, while engaged in making deep sea soundings between Tonga and New Zealand, got bottom at 5155 fathoms. The deepest sounding ever before made was by the American warship Tuscarora off the northeast coast of Japan, when bottom was reached at 4655 fathoms.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

No country in the world can rival Japan in the matter of hot springs.

Every civilized nation of the world, even China and Japan, now has a weather bureau.

Australia has no rivers of any consequence. The interior of this vast continent is almost destitute of water.

The skull of a human being is apt to become thin in spots over the sections of the brain which are most exercised.

The Lehigh Valley railroad is equipping its stations with a complete surgical outfit so that in case of accident the injured might be treated without delay.

Sunlight is superior is artificial light because its action upon the eye is equable and unvarying, hence it may be used for a long time without fatigue.

It is said that foods stored in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas are preserved indefinitely, the freshness and flavor being retained better than by the use of ice.

A medical writer says that seas of mineral water and such things have been poured into unoffending stomachs to cure headaches, which are due to abuse of the eyes.

Attention has been called by a medical man to the number of bow-legged children in Glasgow, Scotland, and he assigns as a reason a softness of the bones, caused by eating too many potatoes.

The whale's nose is on the top of the head, at least his nostrils are situated there, through which he expels columns of water during the action known as "spouting." Whales only spout when they are feeding.

The most recent numeration of the asteroids, made last November, sets the figure at 407 for those which have received a regular "number," as having been sufficiently observed to determine their orbits. There are several others waiting to be numbered as soon as it can be ascertained if they are really new or undiscovered old ones.

An Italian sea captain has found that by having a number of holes in bag of a sail the power of the wind is materially increased. He says that it acts to prevent a cushion of dead air gathering in the sail. It is reported that actual experiments with the perforated sails show an increase of 25 percent and over in the speed of the vessel.

A man in Lynn, Mass., the other day accidentally pushed a gas jet against an iron column. It happened that through a cross wire the ironwork of the building was connected with the trolley current, and there was a tremendous flash. The man was hurled across the room and badly shocked and burned, and the building took fire.

Queer Last Bequests.

A merchant of Aberdeen bequeathed a portion of his wearing apparel to his wife recently, because as the will said, "She had been accustomed to wearing them during their married life."

A French medical paper states that on opening a short time ago the will of a member the following clause was found: "I request that my body be delivered to the Paris gas company for the purpose of being placed in a retort. I always used my mental powers for the enlightenment of the population at large, and I desire that my body be used to enlighten the people after my death."

Squire Hawley, of the village of Hatfield, near Doncaster, left the whole of his estate to his groom, on the condition that his funeral should be conducted in a certain way. He died and was buried in his own garden in the centre of the graves of his cattle which had died during the rinderpest. He was laid out in full hunting costume, including spurs and whip, and was carried from the house to the grave on a coffin board, when he was placed in a stone coffin, which, weighing more than a ton, had to be lowered by means of a crane. His pony was shot and buried at his feet in bridle and saddle, and his dog and an old fox were buried at his head.—New York Herald.

GOV. GREENHALGE DEAD.

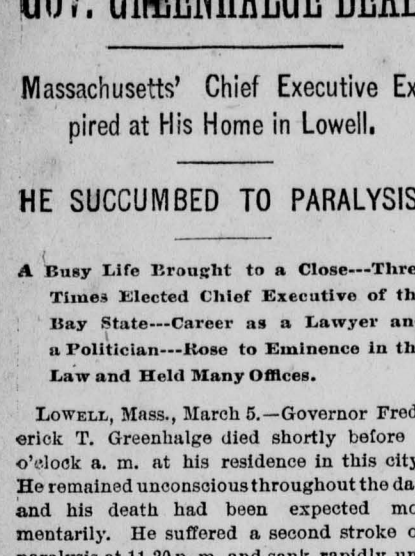
Massachusetts' Chief Executive Expired at His Home in Lowell.

HE SUCCUMBED TO PARALYSIS.

A Busy Life Brought to a Close---Three Times Elected Chief Executive of the Bay State---Career as a Lawyer and a Politician---Rose to Eminence in the Law and Held Many Offices.

LOWELL, Mass., March 5.—Governor Frederick T. Greenhalge died shortly before 1 o'clock a. m. at his residence in this city. He remained unconscious throughout the day and his death had been expected momentarily. He suffered a second stroke of paralysis at 11.30 p. m. and sank rapidly until 12.44, when he died. Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, was suddenly stricken with paralysis at Boston ten days before his death. He was at once removed to his home at Lowell.

Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge was born at Lancaster, England, July 19, 1842. Twelve years later his parents moved to Lowell, Mass., where the young man entered the public schools and won for himself even in his youth a good name as a public speaker. In 1859 he entered Harvard College, and remained there until the death of his father, when he took upon himself the burdens of caring for the family without having been graduated. During an interval of teaching school for a living he studied law. In 1863 he entered the army, and was connected with the Commissary Department at New Berne, N. C. In 1865 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Middlesex County, and three years later he began his career as a public man, serving in the succeeding two years in the Common Council of Lowell. In 1871 he was elected a member of the School Board. Then, in 1880 and 1881, he was elected Mayor of Lowell, and followed this up by being elected to represent his district in Congress in 1888. He was defeated for a second term. Until 1893 he did work for the Republican party without seeking office for himself, and then he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, and elected by a large majority. This majority he increased during



GOVERNOR FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE.

the two succeeding campaigns, and at his last election he carried Massachusetts by a larger majority than had been known since the war.

Harvard gave him his degree of B. A. in 1870, just the same, and at the last reunion of the class of '63 at Parker's F. T. Greenhalge was in the chair. He and E. L. Stevens, who died in the Civil War, were the two most notable debaters in the class. The traditions of the institute of 1870 are filled with bouts which Greenhalge had with other members of the society.

The history of Governor Greenhalge's administration contains some elements of exceptional interest, and which served to give it a distinctly courageous and disinterested character, but perhaps the most portentous thing in it, in view of what has now happened, is the fact that the Governor's engagements averaged 300 a year; they reached so high a figure as 350 the first year that he was in office. In addition to his public extra-official appearances within the commonwealth Governor Greenhalge represented the State at Chattanooga in September and at Atlanta in November, 1895; he gave an address on John Winthrop before the New England Society at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1894, having previously delivered a political address before the Lincoln Club at Delmonico's in New York City.

There is a pathetic significance in the fact that the last official act of Governor Greenhalge was his message to the Legislature on the 24th of February, annouucing the death of ex-Governor Robinson.

Mr. Greenhalge was married in 1872 to Isabel Nesmith, whose father, John Nesmith, was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1862. He and three children, Frederick B., Harriet Nesmith and Richard Spaulding.

Forty-one Years in Prison.

The heaviest term of imprisonment, except for murder, that was ever imposed on a criminal in Kings County was pronounced in the new County Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., when Judge Aspinall sent Richard Johnson, alias Henry Smith, a colored man, to Sing Sing for forty-one years. He had been convicted of both burglary in the second degree and grand larceny in the first degree, in each instance a second offence. Johnson is twenty-eight years old, single. He was born in Richmond, Va.

American Flag Publicly Burned.

There have been renewed disturbances in Madrid, Spain, and demonstrations of popular anger against the United States Government. The students of the university seem to have been the offenders or the leaders in the demonstration. They assembled before the Madrid University and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting after making several arrests. As a result the Cabinet Council decided to temporarily close the universities.

Disaster in a Prussian Mine.

An explosion, followed by fire, occurred in the Cleophas mine at Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia. The rescuing party succeeded in saving eighty of the entombed miners, but they brought to the surface twenty-seven corpses, leaving thirty-three of the miners missing.

MET DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Lives Lost in a Burning Apartment House in Utica.

The Genesee apartment house, in Genesee street, Utica, N. Y., was burned and several lives were lost.

Mrs. Hugh Hughes fell to the walk while escaping and died soon afterward. Mrs. John Wood, a niece of the late Governor Seymour, her daughter Mary, fifteen years of age, and Noble Hopkins, sixty-five years of age, were also burned to death. It was also believed that two persons who were unconscious in the hall when some of the inmates escaped went down in the ruins, and that two servants were also burned to death.

The building was seven stories high, with ten flats on each floor. About sixty of the flats were occupied, and there were probably three hundred people in the building.

The tenants who were first alarmed escaped by the stairs, but the flames soon cut off this means of egress. By the fire escapes in the rear many got to the ground, several being severely burned. When this mode of escape was also cut off more than forty tenants remained in the building. The ladders and aerial truck proved inadequate, and the tenants were lowered from the fifth, sixth and seventh floors by means of bedclothes.

Mrs. Hughes, an old woman, lost her hold on the rope at the fifth floor and was dashed to death. James Potter jumped from the second floor and broke his leg, and many other minor injuries are reported.

The building was the largest of its kind in Utica. It cost about $120,000 and was insured for $90,000. The total loss, it is said, will be close to $500,000.

DANBURY'S BIGGEST FIRE.

Fifteen Buildings Burned and Many Families Made Homeless.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Danbury, Conn., started at 8 o'clock a. m. in Edward S. Park's fur-cutting factory on Maiden lane. A furious gale prevailed. Before the fire was subdued, fifteen buildings had been destroyed and others made valueless.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a tank of naphtha from an unknown cause. The factory was a three-story structure of wood, and most of the buildings near it were also of wood. The flames spread with great rapidity. Aid was summoned from Bethel and New Milford.

Frank E. Eastwood, forty, a fireman, was caught under the rear wall of the Meeker Building when it fell, and was probably fatally injured.

Captain Fred Hoyt, of Hose Company No. 2, was also badly injured, but will recover. He was caught by falling debris at the same building.

Mrs. Sadie Carpenter, a colored woman, about forty-five years of age, became frightened when the flames began to approach the house in which she lived, on Maple avenue, and jumped from a second-story window. She broke both legs below the knee and her thigh.

Five horses in Weed's livery stable were burned to death, and several wagons were destroyed.

The total loss to buildings and tenants is estimated at $150,000. The total insurance is about $75,000.

RICH FIND OF CHRYSOPRASE.

A Lode of the Chalcedony Discovered in Tulare County, California.

A rich lode of chrysoprase, a rare variety of chalcedony of great value, has been discovered by Curator Wilcomb, of the Park Museum in Tulare County, California.

Chrysoprase in its perfect state has hitherto been found only in Siberia, and there only in small quantities. An inferior grade is found in Vermont.

Recently a man of the name of Braverman discovered some beautiful specimens of the gem in Tulare County and forwarded them to a famous firm of jewelers in New York.

The jewelers promptly notified him to send on all he could secure, as the specimens received were of the finest quality, and when cut for mounting would bring them $50 to $100 each.

Mr. Braverman disclosed his find to Curator Wilcomb, who visited the spot, and together they unearthed a rich vein of the stone. Should it turn out as anticipated it will result in the development of a new industry in California mineralogy.

A Historic Compass.

Secretary Smith has received a letter from Mr. F. H. Harmer, of Summit, Penn., offering to sell to the Government the compass with which 120 years ago Colonel Alexander McLean surveyed the famous Mason and Dixon's line. The instrument was made by David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and bears his name. The State of Pennsylvania would like to have it, but has no money to purchase it. Mr. Harmer does not state what price he sets on the compass. He is a surveyor, as were his father and grandfather, and all have used the compass, and it is still suitable for use.

Crop Loss in Argentine.

Recent advices from the Argentine Republic, received by the Bureau of the American Republics, indicate that owing to a succession of rains the wheat crop has been materially damaged, and the yield will fall below that of last year. The maize crop promises to be bountiful. The linseed has suffered severely and the quality is reported to be inferior. A very large portion of the crop is lost.

Loving Cup for the Indiana.

The Navy Department has received from Lafayette, Ind., a beautiful solid silver loving cup for the United States battleship Indiana, which is inscribed as follows: "Presented to the United States ship Indiana by the General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lafayette, Ind."

All the Men Weyler Wants.

It is reported that General Weyler, Captain-General of Cuba, has telegraphed to the Spanish Minister of War, saying that he does not require the 25,000 reinforcements that the Government has offered to send him.

Harrison's Happy Day.

Ex-President Harrison announced that his wedding to Mrs. Dimmick would take place at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, on April 6.

In Favor of Arbitration.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in London for the purpose of indorsing the scheme for a permanent Anglo-American Arbitration Court.

Cold Wave Stops the Floods.

The cold wave put a stop to the floods in New England and the rivers receded.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters has a membership of 60,000.

Diamond Workers' Union withdrew from the Central Labor Union.

Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union joined the Building Trade Section.

There are 8000 surface railroad employes in New York City. They have no union.

Brooklyn stair builders applied to the Brotherhood of Carpenters for a charter.

Central labor bodies were organized in Newburg, Yonkers and Peekskill in New York.

Franklin Association of Pressmen and Feeders of New York City intend to quit the K. of L.

German painters held a meeting in New York City, and advocated a State safety scaffolding bill.

Lithographers were successful in their general strike for increased wages in St. Louis, Boston, Chicago and Rochester.

A demand for an eight-hour work day will be made May 1 throughout the country by the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Unions.

The Shirtmakers' Union is trying to devise measures to stop the practice of employers running away with wages due its members.

A strike of 5000 members of the Garment Workers' Union took place in Baltimore. The strikers refused to work alongside Knights of Labor tailors.

A movement was set on foot to organize a new organizaion of carpenters, which will have no affiliation with the Knights of Labor or the American Federation.

The American Federation of Labor boycotted more than fifty manufacturers in various businesses, and also two weekly newspapers and one monthly, in Boston.

The 150 employes of Hallahan's shoe factory, in Philadelphia, were last week given an unsolicited advance of ten per cent. in their wages. As no reduction had been made during the hard times the increase is a genuine advance.

General Secretary T. J. Elderkin, of the National Seamen's Union, has issued a circular calling upon all organizations of marine firemen, ship carpenters, calkers, engineers, pilots, riggers and sailmakers to join the National Union.

The success of the uniformity agreement in the Pittsburg coal district is assured. At the second day's session of the railroad shippers over forty operators, representing seventy per cent of the entire tonnage, affixed their signatures to the agreement.

Foreign window glass has been almost completely shut out of the United States. The latest reports show a rapid falling off in imported glass, and during the last few months imports have been lower than ever before in the history of the trade.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

General Joubert, commander of the Boer army, receives a salary of $15,000 a year.

"Mark Twain," having had a very successful tour in Australia and New Zealand, is now in India.

Professor von Holst, the aged historian, is about to go to Germany to ward off a threatened attack of nervous prostration.

Dr. Floto, of San Francisco, who is ninety-four years old, is still in the active practice of his profession. He believes that he is the oldest practising physician in the country.

Sir Edwin Arnold boasts that he has written more than 8000 editorial leaders, averaging over a column in length, in the course of his work for the London Daily Telegraph.

President Faure, of France, has a fad of teaching the bicycle to all of his visitors. King George of Greece and the King of Portugal are among M. Faure's most promising pupils.

Among the celebrities now on exhibition at Mme. Tussaud's in London are Alfred Austin, the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, Grover Cleveland, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes and President Kruger.

The American artist, W. M. Chase, has sold out his studio and effects in New York, and sailed for Europe with his family and a party of students. He propeses to locate in Madrid, and open a school of Spanish art.

Count Leon Henckel von Donnersmarck, who died recently in Germany, was the last living descendant of Goethe, of whom he possessed many valuable relics. One was a golden laurel crown set with emeralds.

The late Max Lebaudy, who died while serving as a private in the French army, was worth $6,000,000 and would have inherited $20,000,000 more had he survived his mother. His pay in the army was one cent a day.

Dr. Peters, who was recently elected President of the Berlin branch of the German Colonial Association, is an advocate of the "Greater Germany" doctrine, and of a powerful navy. He is classed as an Anglophobe.

Rechad Effendi, brother of the Sultan, and prospective heir to the throne of Turkey, is kept a prisoner by Abdul Hamid. He is permitted to read neither books nor newspapers. Rechad is fifty years of age, tall and well proportioned, and resembles the Sultan in face.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Memorial Day falls this year on Saturday

Anarchists are organizing in San Francisco.

Yellow fever is now raging at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In the Dakotas people are now using potatoes for fuel.

The Hudson River ice crop, it is feared, will be a failure.

Boston is going to send a team of athletes to compete at the Olympian games at Athens, Greece.

Abel Campbell, of Morristown, Vt., has an order for 1000 live skunks from Montreal, Canada.

A "curfew" bill has been introduced in the Iowa Legislature by a man appropriately named Bell.

An international exposition will be held in Montreal, Canada, from May 24 to October 12 of this year.

By a vote of 49 to 44 the Iowa Senate has defeated a resolution to give women the right to vote at all elections.

The mills and factories established in this country by the Salvation Army gives employment to 10,700 persons.

France gives $70,000, by vote of the Chamber of Deputies, for a grand ball which the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Russia, is to give in honor of the Czar's coronation.

Ten years ago Japanese ports had hardly any trade compared with the Chinese. To-day that of Yokohama far suspasses, and that of Hiogo almost equals, the aggregate values of five Chinese ports.

It is said that a firm in Montana has contracted to ship to Germany 2,500,000 bushels of barley, and if the venture pays the men in the deal they will arrange to ship a much larger consignment of Minnesota barley.

Miss Annie Scott, a student at the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kan., has been appointed Clerk of the Venezuelan Commission. She is a niece of Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President has approved the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill and the bill authorizing a bridge across Lake St. Francis, Ark.

Senator Chandler wants the number of employes in the United States Senate reduced and the expenses of that body cut down.

The recent dock trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson at New London, Conn., insures the acceptance of that vessel by the Government.

J. M. Housman, of Delaware, messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, dropped dead at the Fifteenth street entrance of the Treasury Department.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress held a meeting, at which Senator Lodge presided. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the late Governor Greenhalge. Senator Lodge and Representatives Knox, Apsley, Gilletts, Barrett and Atwood were appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

Secretary Herbert has ordered that hereafter but one schedule of wages be paid in each navy yard.

Secretary Lamont has approved the plans recommended by a board of engineer officers for the construction of the new bridge across the East River from New York City to Brookiyn. The plans provide that the minimum height of the structure shall be 135 feet in the centre at mean high tide, and for a distance of 200 feet on each side of the centre. The pier-heads are to be 117 feet high.

President Cleveland issued a formal denial of responsibility for any statement assuming to give the attitude of the Administration on the Cuban question.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed by the House, with the amendment abolishing fees for United States District-Attorneys and Marshals.

Last week 1140 applications for patents were received, the largest in the history of the Patent Office in any single week, indicating a renewal of business prosperity.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate.

A telegram to the Navy Department announces that the Alert sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua, to give protection to American interests in the event of any serious outbreak following the incipient row at Leon.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has authorized a favorable report on a bill providing that no vessel shall be considered a vessel of the United States and entitled to the privileges appertaining to such if all its officers are not citizens of the United States. Chief engineers and assistant engineers are included in this provision.

A bill authorizing increase of the enlisted force of the Navy was passed unanimously by the Senate.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochran has informed Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood that her appeal from the action of the Pension Office in requiring her to refund $25 in a certain claim has been allowed, and that the money will be returned to her.

Domestic.

Stephen Powell, a wealthy citizen of Hempstead, N. Y., was murdered and robbed near his residence. Several men were arrested on suspicion.

The new religious movement inaugurated by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth was launched at an enthusiastic meeting in Cooper Union, New York City.

Professor Pupin, of New York City, by use of the X ray, photographed seventy-four shots in a man's hand.

William E. Brockway, counterfeiter, was sentenced to ten years in prison and to pay a fine of $1000, in Trenton, N. J. His accomplices got four years.

At Chicago, Ill., James Hubert McVicker, for thirty-nine years proprietor of McVicker's Theatre, died of paralysis, the third stroke of which came upon him a month before. Mr. McVicker was seventy-four years of age.

Thousands attended the funeral of Mary Sullivan, the murdered girl, in Paterson, N. J. The reward for the capture of the murderer was increased to $5000.

In New York City, Charles A. Pachin, Morris Goldstein, Charles Murray and John Weela were held in $15,000 bail each, charged with making and passing counterfeit two dollar bills.

Major Heany, one of Dr. Jameson's close associates in the famous raid, arrived at New York from England on the St. Louis and went at once to his family home in Baltimore, Md.

Alger Vincent Allen, thirty years old, a student in the Boston University Law School, was found dead in a room in Brigham's Hotel, Boston.

The firm of Dan Talmage's Sons made an assignment at New York City. The firm is the biggest in the rice business. The firm was conducted by John F., Daniel and David.

The State Attorney-General of New York has secured the indictment of several men on the charge that they have sold and made forged charters of associations for Fire Lloyds Association to evade the law.

W. G. Wattson, Superintendent of the Hudson River division of the West Shore Railroad, was shot in his private office in the station in Weehawken, N. J., by Detective Edward Clifford, whom he had discharged for drunkenness.

Mrs. Fannie Hamilton, driven mad by hunger, tried to murder her two little children in New York City.

A 1000-barrel oil well has been struck at Bradner, Ohio.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court affirmed the judgment for $40,000 in the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage.

Archbishop Peter Richard Kendrick died in St. Louis, Mo.

J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City, obtained absolute control of the bankrupt Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In an address in New York City before a Grand Army post Rear Admiral Meade, U. S. N. (retired), uttered a warning against British encroachments in the Caribbean Sea.

Tillie Strauss, of New York City, was blown from the platform of a train on the Susquehanna and Western Railroad down a thirty-foot embankment, and escaped with slight injuries.

A fire at Johnstown, Penn., consumed many business houses, and the entire business portion of the town was threatened. Loss probably will reach $200,000.

Mrs. Lillie Raymond, clothier, aged twenty-five years, formerly of New York City, was found frozen to death at Porter's Corners, N. Y.

At Richmond, Va., the ill feeling between Senators Flood and Flannagen culminated in an altercation in which Flood struck Flannagen over the head with a stick, inflicting a severe wound and rendering him insensible for some time. The affair happened in the Senate chamber.

Theodore Haight, aged fourteen, of Astoria, N. Y., accidentally discharged a rifle and killed his younger brother, Fletcher.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10	MILK AND CREAM.		
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.40 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....			20,873
Condensed milk, gals.....			223
Cream, gals.....			412
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	21½
Firsts.....	18½	@	20
Thirds to seconds.....	14	@	17
State—Fancy.....	19	@	20
Thirds to firsts.....	12	@	18
Western Im. Creamery.....	11	@	16
Western Dairy.....	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	12	@	12½
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10¼
Full cream, good to prime..	9¼	@	10
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh.....	11½	@	12
Jersey—Fancy.....	12	@	12½
Western—Prime to choice....	11¼	@	11½
Southern—Best.....	10¾	@	11
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 40	@	1 42½
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 25
Pea, 1895, choice.....	1 22½	@	1 25
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 10	@	1 12½
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 35
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 45
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 90
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	82½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Oranges, Cal., ₱ box.....	2 25	@	3 75
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket...	8	@	14
State, ₱ basket.....	—	@	—
Apples, Winesap, ₱ bbl.....	3 50	@	4 50
Greening.....	3 00	@	3 25
Baldwin.....	3 00	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	10 00
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt.....	20	@	40
	HOPS.		
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	7
Common to prime.....	3½	@	6½
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye.....	85	@	95
Oat.....	50	@	55
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State Rose, ₱ bbl..	1 25	@	1 50
Maine Rose, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	3 25	@	4 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100.....	—	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 75
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 25
Squash, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt.....	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	1 25
Carrots.....	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	70
Cauliflower, ₱ basket.....	2 00	@	4 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket.....	1 00	@	4 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier.....	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	8 00
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate....	1 00	@	5 00
String beans, ₱ crate.....	1 00	@	4 00
Beets, ₱ crate.....	1 25	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	2 50
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	12	@	12½
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	11	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, pair.	25	@	28
Western, dry picked.....	7½	@	9
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb.....	15	@	17
Geese, ₱ lb.....	7	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 75	@	3 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Patents.....	4 30	@	4 55
Spring Patents.....	3 65	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	83¼
May.....	—	@	73¼
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	27½
Track, White.....	26	@	29½
Rye—Carlots.....	43	@	45
Barley—Malting.....	42	@	48
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 65	@	4 75
Clover.....	6 25	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	5.00c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed.....	—	@	—
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	7	@	11
Country dressed.....	6	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 50	@	5 10
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 20	@	4 60
Dressed.....	4½	@	7

A DECLARATION OF BELLIGERENCY.

Exactly What It Means---The Effects and Some of the Possible Consequences.

Both houses of Congress of the United States have adopted resolutions declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. A declaration of belligerency, according to the New York World, is generally announced by a proclamation issued by the President, and until some Executive action is taken Cuba will not be considered as having a standing in international law. The declaration of belligerency will mean:

That the Cubans will be recognized as having all the rights and obligations of an independent State, so far as the war is concerned, but no further.

That their armies are lawful belligerents, not banditti.

That their ships of war are lawful cruisers, not pirates.

That the supplies they take from invaded territory are requisitions, not robbery.

That their captures at sea are good prize.

That all vessels of the United States are subject to search by Spanish cruisers and liable to capture if carrying contraband goods and munitions of war to the Cubans.

That Cuban ports may be declared blockaded by Spain and all commerce interrupted.

That Spain is no longer responsible for the acts of the Cubans towards the United States or its citizens.

That the Cuban Government cannot yet negotiate treaties, nor accredit diplomatic ministers.

That its intercourse with the United States must still be informal and unofficial.

That the United States Government can give no aid to the insurrectionists except sympathy or "moral support."

That Cuba cannot be recognized as independent unless the Spaniards are conquered or driven out of the country.

That the United States cannot revoke its recognition of belligerency so long as the circumstances exist under which it was accorded.

That Cuba gains primarily no more by the act of Congress than Spain.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SOME comment has been made by opponents of Senator Quay upon the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Republican county committee endorsing the Senator's candidacy for the presidential nomination and it is probable that the Republicans will have an opportunity of expressing their preferences at the approaching primary elections. So far as that resolution is concerned there was nothing in it committing any one, excepting the members of the committee who voted for it, all of whom were friendly to Senator Quay. We have no sympathy with the "favorite son" idea in politics but it is accepted in every district in this county that when a district has a candidate in earnest for any office that candidate is entitled, if worthy, to the hearty support of his district. The same idea should be just as applicable in national politics. That Senator Quay is a candidate in earnest is now beyond dispute. He doesn't go into such things for fun, and we confidently believe that the St. Louis convention will name Quay or McKinley as the Republican standard bearer, either of whom would make an acceptable and winning candidate. If the great state of Pennsylvania can have a Republican president, why not take advantage of the opportunity?

Now, while there is nothing binding in the resolution referred to let us view the matter as it now stands. This county is but one of seven in this congressional district. Of these seven counties four have already declared in favor of Senator Quay and no matter what action may be taken in this county the delegation from this district to the St. Louis convention will be a Quay delegation. In view of this why stir up a local fight that may endanger the county ticket next fall?

Past contests have clearly indicated the strong Quay feeling in this county and we believe that a popular vote will show no change in public sentiment. The Senator is a matchless leader, a worthy Pennsylvanian, a loyal Republican, an untiring worker for party success, and should he be the standard bearer of the Republican party, the party would have no reason to be ashamed of his canvass or of his administration.

CONGRESSMAN MAHON of this district introduced a bill in congress last Wednesday appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a peace monument at Appomattox to commemorate the close of the Civil War. The site is to be on the McLean farm where Grant and Lee met to agree on the terms of capitulation on April 9, 1865. Twenty acres are to be purchased and the selection of the grounds and design for the monument are to be decided by the Secretary of War, the commander of the army, chief of engineers, National Commander of the G. A. R. and the commander of the Confederate veterans.

THE public printer has completed the volume containing the vetoes by Gov. Hastings of bills passed by the last General Assembly. The book contains 197 pages. Gov. Hastings has vetoed more bills than any other Governor since the foundation of the Cmomonwealth. The total number is 128. The total amount of appropriations vetoed was $70,154.

THE vacancy in the common pleas court No. 3, Philadelphia, caused by the death of Judge Reed was filled last Thursday by the appointment of Charles E. McMichael to the position.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Winskey, of Altoona, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

Mrs. M. A. Hiney and Edward Beers have been on the sick list for some time past.

Jno. C. Taylor, one of Shade Gap's leading citizens, was a visitor between trains on Monday.

H. C. Kieferle arrived home on Friday evening from a three weeks' visit among friends in Philadelphia and Middletown, Pa.

Misses Carrie, Lizzie and Dora Ewing, of McVeytown, on their way home from Altoona, spent a few hours in town on Saturday with friends.

Rev. B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon, delivered his illustrated lecture on Odd Fellowship to a large audience in the M. E. church on Saturday evening.

Jere B. Rex, of Huntingdon, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, was in town on Monday looking up his interests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller, of Cora, both former residents of this place, rejoice over the arrival of a new daughter, who adds not only luster to the Miller household but one more to the population of Cora.

"A True Citizen," who has felt it incumbent upon himself to find fault with your correspondent for stating a fact as a news item, had better look up history somewhat. We do not pretend to say whether he would say a thing knowing it to be false or whether he is ignorant of the facts. Mount Union has not two hundred and fifty dwelling houses, nor within forty of that number; it has not increased twenty-five per cent. in population within the past ten years, neither have there been fifty houses built. Misery likes company, and with "A True Citizen" we wring our hands and do all those things that would make us appear as disconsolate as possible because we have not as many dwelling houses as we ought to have, and a whole lot of other things, among them a whole lot of dues paid into the National Building and Loan association, of Pittsburg, which were never returned and never will be. A number of "enterprising" townpeople managed to beat Mr. Irwin's little game but the sagacious and longheaded financiers of this place who were content with six per cent. the first year and eight per cent. thereafter, got it—nit. Some of this spare cash should have been invested here to keep the town progressive.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Chilcott's condition remains much the same. Mrs. David, Mrs Brown, Miss Carrie Swope are better.

Greenland & Crotsley moved the sawmill to N. Q. Wright's farm last Friday and in a few days will be ready for operations. H. H. Bumgardner did the big hauling. Henry is a careful teamster.

William Melker, who has been handling drugs and medicines to a limited extent, expects to make it a regular busines from this time on. Will is a reputable and deserving young man and we are glad to learn that his goods are giving good satisfaction.

We had the pleasure of attending a birthday surprise given to Adam Bagshaw, esq., of Juniata township, last Friday. The 'squire was a half mile from home making ties and said to his wife in the morning that they would be in for dinner at 11.30 o'clock, that they wanted to take some ties out of the river in the afternoon. There were seventy-five present before the time the 'squire had set to come to dinner, and although about one-half of the crowd were women and in the kitchen they were as quiet as mice, so that the 'squire knew nothing of any person being about until he stepped into the kitchen, and before he had time to take in the situation the ladies chucked his head against the ceiling. After the excitement subsided a table was spread which my pen fails to do near the justice that the ones surrounded did. Dinner being over some time was spent eating of the 'squire's apples and drinking his good cider. All departed wishing the 'squire many more as happy events. His years number 47.

CHERRY GROVE.

Muddy roads.

The schools are moving along nicely, the only trouble is that some parents don't take the interest in their own children they should. They don't seem to care whether their children are in or out of school. We hope that the compulsory school law may have a good effect in the proper dtrection.

A. W. Wible has decided to open a normal school at Locust Grove, Cass township, commencing Monday, April 13, to continue ten weeks. This is a very desirable place for such a school. The people take a very deep interest in the subject of education.

For the Legislature.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the June primaries.

Having been a member of the session of 1893, you gave me a majority vote at the primaries of 1894 for renomination for a second term, but it slightly failed to make me your candidate at the convention. Believing that the "situation" is more favorable now than then, I earnestly ask that you again give me your support.

Should your verdict be favorable, it will be my highest ambition to well and faithfully serve the best interests of my constituents; should it be adverse, it will not lessen my ardor in this, the great campaign that will bring us victory in County, State and Nation.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN S. BARE.

Huntingdon, March 3.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Pine Grove school—Lottie E. Smith Tch'r.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	18	14	32
Average "	13	9	22
Per cent. of "	84	80	82

Following are the only ones missing no time: Roxie Drake, Bruce Drake, Owen Cornelius, Esco Long, Samuel Wagner. The following missed but one day: Anna Long, Gilbert McNerlin, Emory McNerlin. Visitors, 9; addresses, 2.

Card of Thanks.

To the kind friends who called on us Wednesday evening, March 4th, and brought with them so many substantial tokens of interest and sympathy, we desire to return sur sincere thanks. We pray the divine blessing upon all, and bless the good Lord, for giving us so many kind friends.

REV. JOSEPH GRAY AND WIFE.

MARRIED.

HECK—DELL.—At the M. E. parsonage, Huntingdon, by Rev. A. R. Lambert, Thursday, March 5, 1896, Wm. P. Heck and Jennie D. Dell, both of Union township.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county. H. C. CHISHOLM.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of the people as expressed at the Republican primaries, and respectfully and cordially ask your help. I mean you my friend.
Z. T. JONES.
Shade Gap, Pa., Mch. 3, '96.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
H. S. MUSSER.
Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
A. R. LEFFARD.
Huntingdon, Mch. 2.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JEROME S. NOPHSKER.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
D. M. MILLER.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. JOHN E. WILSON.
Jackson township, March 7.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention. B. F. GODARD.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JAMES C. WRIGHT.
Union township, March 7.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
THOMAS J. WRIGHT.
Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW SCHULDT.
Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for district attorney subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
J. M. STEESE.
Orbisonia, March 7.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.
JERE B. REX.
Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

WM. REED & SON

Have Just Received their New Line of

Spring Capes and Jackets.

For Ladies, Misses and Children, in prices from 75 cents up. Also, a full line of Ladies' Mohair Skirts.

Do Not Buy Your Carpets

before looking at our Samples. All who have bought our Carpets express themselves as more than pleased with them. The quality and styles are not surpassed.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance.
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Clover and timothy seed and Nova Scotia Land plaster. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek, Pa. 2-26-4t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story dwelling house in Mapleton borough. For particulars, inquire of Jere B. Rex, executor of W. H. Rex, deceased, Huntingdon, Pa, 2-22.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H. Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JERE B. REX,
1-22-f. Executor.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.
Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn.a

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country, and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not besitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Double-bitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand-made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;
SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON.

Hiney & Withington;

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at net rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 11, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court next Tuesday.

—Entertainment in the band hall this evening.

—There are 74 applications for hotel license in Blair county.

—March has thus far kept up her reputation for wind storms.

—The Juniata Sand Works, near Mill Creek, are running night and day.

—Mrs. David Shore spent a portion of the past week among friends at Rockhill.

—James G. Spangler was in Altoona on business a couple days of the past week.

—New advertisement of Opera House Shoe Store will be found on the eighth page.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—A. F. Parker, of Altoona, is spending a few days with parents and friends in this place.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach his last sermon before conference next Sunday evening.

—Jere Brumbaugh recently moved from Mapleton to one of M. L. Rex's houses north of town.

—Miss Bertha Lewis, of Anderson, Mifflin county, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles Utes, in this place.

—The *News* says there are one hundred scarlet fever and measles cards posted upon houses in Huntingdon.

—Some substantial improvements have been made to the flouring mill at this place during the past couple weeks.

—Z. T. Harnish, a well known farmer of Morris township, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

—Mrs J. C. Griffin returned last Thursday from a ten days' visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Dougherty, in Altoona.

—Mr. and Mrs. Benner Myton, of Petersburg, visited in Mapleton several days of the past week, the guests of A. B. Gillam and wife.

—William Reed & Son, the Huntingdon dry goods merchants, have a new advertisement in this issue. Read it and profit thereby.

—The commissioners of Perry county say they will pay no more bounties on scalps of foxes, minks, or wild cats after the 10th inst.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church continues. There have been many conversions and a number of penitents are at the altar.

—Commencing next Tuesday evening George W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, will auction off his entire stock of boots, shoes and rubber goods.

—May 7th is the date fixed for the execution of H. H. Holmes, of Philadelphia, who is credited with killing more than half a score of people.

—Charles Ramsey, who killed his wife at East Waterford, Juniata county, last week, has been committed to the insane asylum at Harrisburg.

—The real and personal property of the Speer White Sand company will be sold at assignee's sale at this place Friday, April 3, 1896, at 4 o'clock P. M.

—John B. Kean, merchant of Alexandria, and Miss Lena Lankard, one of Porter township's most charming young ladies, will be united in marriage tomorrow.

—Judge Love, of Centre county, granted thirty-six licenses, refused two and held one under consideration. There was little opposition to any of the applicants with one exception.

—John E. Wilson, of Jackson township, is announced as a candidate for Register and Recorder. Mr. Wilson possesses the qualifications necessary to fill the position and has been a hard worker for Republican success.

—W. Scott Bair, of Huntingdon, was in town last Thursday. Mr. Bair is in the oil business. He is a worthy and reliable gentleman and we have no hesitancy in recommending hin to any person wanting anything in his line.

—J. M. Steese, of Orbisonia, is announced in this issue of the ITEM as a candidate for district attorney. Mr. Steese is an active lawyer and his success at the bar demonstrates his fitness to fill the position to which he aspires.

—James C. Wright, a successful farmer of Union township, announces his candidacy for county commissioner in this issue of the ITEM. Mr. Wright is a reliable man, of good business qualifications and would make a good commissioner.

—The borough auditors examined the borough accounts Monday evening and found them in good shape. Collector Toomey merits commendation in having been able to square the borough duplicate in full, notwithstanding the stringency of the times.

—The *Globe* of last week says "Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, one of the medical examiners on the local pension board, will locate in Mt. Union in the spring." Dr. Campbell authorizes us to say that the above report is false; that his practice is growing rapidly at this place and he has no idea of locating elsewhere.

—To-morrow evening a social and banquet will be held in the hall by Aldema Lodge, No 189, Daughters of Rebekah. The members of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, and Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, have been invited to bring their wives, daughters or sweethearts and enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

—Charles M. Stever, of Altoona, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns frequently, has recovered and is able to be about. His brother Albert, who has been at his bed side since December, has returned to Huntingdon where he is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

—A stable belonging to a Mrs. Dean in Portstown, a suburb of Huntingdon, was totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. Two large draught horses belonging to John Stewart, were confined in the stable, one of which was gotten out, but was so badly burned that it had to be shot to put it out of misery. The other one was burned to death.

—John A. Whittaker, a well known and esteemed resident of Porter township, died on Friday morning last of kidney trouble, after an illness of about a month. He was aged about 72 years and had been engaged in farming in Porter township a greater portion of that time. Three brothers and three sisters survive him. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Alexandria on Monday.

—Harry Mortimer, son of Frank Mortimer, editor of the New Bloomfield *Times*, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Andrew McCoy, in Huntingdon, last Friday afternoon of typhoid fever. Deceased had been employed as a passenger conductor on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad and was a faithful and trusted employee. He was aged about 27 years and leaves a wife and child.

—If the expectations of local freight agents as well as those of railroad traffic officials over the states, are to be realized, the freight traffic will be extraordinarily heavy during the next six months. The Pennsylvania is still building more cars and engines, so as to be in shape to handle the enormous share of the business that will naturally come to these great lines, which are the direct highways of commerce, and the best able to take care of the traffic.

—On Monday evening of this week Mrs. J. O. Heaton, of Cassville, Pa., delivered a deeply interesting and impressive address on the subject of temperance in the M. E. church of this place, and pictured in glowing words the grand work the W. C. T. U. has accomplished. The speaker was greeted with a large audience, and at the close of of her masterly address, denominated by many as the best one ever delivered by a lady on that great subject in Port Royal, and thirty-two persons gave their names to organize a W. C. T. U.—Port Royal *Times*, 5th inst.

—Marshall R. Heffner, the McConnellstown postal clerk, who makes the run over the P. R. R. between New York and Pittsburg, has just received notice that at a recent examination, in which over 2000 queries were put to him concerning postoffices and mail routes, he made the marvelous average of 99.80, which places him at the top of the heap for proficiency among the postal clerks of the United States. The superintendent of the service has congratulated him on his great record. Marshall, here's our ☞ and we hope next time you may make it .20 better.

—On Wednesday afternoon a two-year-old son of David Fox, of near Madison, Westmoreland county, met with a terrible accident, which resulted in his death Thursday forenoon. The mother had taken a bucket of boiling water from the stove and set it on a chair and stepped out to do some errand, when the boy pulled the bubket over, scalding himself so badly about the breast and body that death ensued as above stated. His sufferings were intense.

—Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me reliet in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Henry Holtzapple.

Henry Holtzapple died at his home in Birmingham, this county, on Wednesday evening, March 4, 1896, at 6.15 o'clock, of pneumonia, after an illness of only one week's duration. He was aged 73 years, 5 months and 2 days. Deceased was a native of Berks county. In 1853 he moved to Mifflin county, resided some time subsequent in Blair county, but for the past twenty years has been a citizen of Huntingdon county. September 25, 1854, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, of McVeytown, who died June 1, 1895. Mr. Holtzapple was a miller by occupation, from which he retired about four years ago. He was a prominent member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M. In politics he was an active Republican and a few years ago was a candidate for associate judge. Mr. Holtzapple was an honest, upright citizen whose word was as good as his bond and could ever be relied upon; a genial whole-souled clever man, whose charities knew no bounds. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Birmingham last Friday afternoon. One brother and one sister survive him.

Must Stand Trial For Her Life.

Minnie Swanger, the 12-year-old Altoona girl who placed rat poison in a coffee pot, thus causing the death of of her uncle, William McGregor, and the serious illness of her grandmother and two other members of the family, has had a habeas corpus hearing in the Blair county court. Her attorney invoked the legal presumption that a child under fourteen years of age is not criminally responsible for its acts.

Judge Bell heard the testimony of witnesses, who were called by the district attorney, to show that the girl knew the difference between right and wrong and then ruled that the commonwealth had made out a prima facie case and that the child knew she was doing wrong when she put the poison in the coffe pot. He declined to liberate the girl and ordered that she be tried for the crime of murder in the first degree this week.

Disastrous Explosion.

A disastrous explosion occurred at the furnace at Riddlesburg, Bedford county, about noon last Friday, which resulted in the destruction of a greater portion of the frame work of the furnace.

The workmen were taking out molten metal from the stack, when it ran along the ground into a well of water at the back of the furnace. Instantly there was an explosion, and the red hot metal was scattered around the premises. The frame work around the furnace took fire and the flames spread with great rapidity up to the cage where a number of top fillers were employed. The men made their escape by sliding down the gas pipes at the side of the structure. Fortunately no one was hurt. The stock houses and all the wooden work about the stack were consumed, entailing a heavy loss.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

A Hundred Miles an Hour.

The railroad man on the *Pittsburg Post* takes quite a roseate view of the probability of running a fast train from New York to Chicago or St. Louis in six hours less time than under the present schedule when the improvements contemplated or under way by the "Pensy" are completed. He says: "The new road which the Pennsylvania is building from Lily to Portage will be for passenger trains only, and freight trains will continue to use the present tracks. The passenger tracks will be perfectly straight, so that the westbound trains when running late can make wonderful speed records on the down grade with perfect safety. After they reach the summit, steam and gravity combined will enable the new powerful passenger engines to run 100 miles an hour if necessary, but of course the fast time can be maintained for only a short distance. The company will spend millions of dollars during the next two years in siraightening out the tracks where the descent is favorable for fast time, and by 1898 they can run a train to Chicago or St. Louis in six hours less than on the present fast schedule. The Pennsylvania will take all the advantage possible of the down grade, and gravitation on straight tracks will enable their trains to make up time without any extra consumption of fuel. On the east side of the Allegheny mountains the famous horseshoe curve may be someday in the near future abandoned by passenger trains. New tracks will be built down the slope perfectly straight, and the eighteen miles from Allegripus down to Altoona can, if necessary, be in fourteen minutes, and the fireman will have nothing to do but ring the bell.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Oscar J. Dean, Huntingdon, and Ettie Jones, Nossville.

John M. McManigal, Cromwell township, and Evnetta Grissinger, Rockhill.

William P. Heck and Jennie D. Dell, Union township.

Michael White, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mrs. Maggie Quinn, Lewistown, Pa.

James W. Murphy and Nora E. Plank, Shade Valley.

William E. Riffle and Tena Peterson, Shirleysburg.

Milton H. Garner and Mary E. Kyler, Lincoln township.

John B. Kean, Alexandria, and Lena M. Lankerd, Porter township.

Van Houten's Sentence Commuted.

A. W. Van Houten the young man who was formerly employed in Huntingdon and was found guilty of murder in Colorado and twice sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. McIntyre. The crime for which he was sentenced to death was the killing of an engineer of the Midland Terminal R. R. named Richard Newall, with whom Van Houten had a dispute concerning right of way. It required a great effort on the part of friends of Van Houten for many months to save his life.

A Sudden Death.

Last Thursday while Amos O. Caven, a leading business man and banker of Derry, was eating his dinner he expired suddenly. He had been suffering for some time of organic disease of the heart which was the cause of his death. He was aged 62 years. The funeral services were held in Derry Monday moring, during which time all the business places of the town were closed. The interment took place at Ligonier.

Mr. Caven was married to Miss Agnes Myton, sister of Mrs. A. B. Gillam, of this place, who survives him. They had no children.

Sale Register.

Friday, March 20th and continuing until stock is sold Shope & Fulton, Saltillo, Pa., will sell at public auction dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, blankets, notions, groceries, canned goods, dried fruits, etc.

Saturday, March 21, W. M. Roland, will offer at public sale at the residence of Adam Roland, 1½ miles west of Calvin, 1 mare, 2 mules, 1 cow, 4 head of sheep, buggy, sleigh, 20 bushels wheat, 50 bushels corn, 10 bushels of rye, potatoes, plow gears, collars, bridles, corn plow, spring-tooth harrow, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Thursday, April 9th, S. T. Smith, will offer at public sale at his residence one mile north of Calvin, Traction Engine, thresher and belting, 2 work horses, brood mare, colt, span of mules, 3 milch cows, 2-horse wagon, buggy, sled, harness, plows, harrows, cultivator, corn planter, wind mill, etc., also, mill property, which consists of chopping mill, corn breaker, corn sheller, belting, shafting, etc. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel

COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

ITALY'S GREAT DEFEAT.

Humbert's Army Routed in Abyssinia With Heavy Losses.

ROMAN POPULACE INCENSED.

Troops Under General Baratieri Driven Back and Surrounded---Thousands Were Killed---All the Artillery and Provisions Captured---Crispi's Cabinet Offered to Resign.

ROME, Italy, March 4.—The disaster which has just befallen the Italian arms at Adua (or Adowa) is the most serious suffered by any civilized army in recent years. The latest despatches say that the Italian losses in killed alone exceed 3000.

The Abyssinians captured sixty guns, more than half the Italian artillery, and all the

KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.

provisions and ammunition. The details are meagre, but all the information at hand gives a gloomy view of the plight of the Italian forces.

The telegrams from the seat of war say that opinion is divided as to whether General Baratieri was led to make this desperate attack upon King Menelek's army by a desire to retrieve his reputation before the arrival of his successor or by the direct orders of Premier Crispi, who wished to be able to go before the Chamber with news of a victory. Whatever induced the ill-starred commander to risk almost certain defeat, the result was little short of the annihilation of his army.

One despatch says the troops were ill-fed before they went into battle, and were partly subsisting upon mules which had died of hunger. In fact, the commissariat of the army was in an awful condition. Despatches from various points of Italy described the whole country as angry and panic-stricken. Troops are under arms in many places to prevent uprisings.

King Humbert hastened back to Rome from Naples. As soon as he arrived Signor Crispi presented the resignation of the Cabinet. The King declined to accept it. Signor Crispi, accordingly, decided to go before the Chamber and ask for a vote of confidence before deciding upon his course.

Meantime the Government is straining every nerve to prepare and hurry forward large re-enforcements. The actual number of men in General Baratieri's command, according to the official figures, was 23,810 infantry, including 7300 natives, and 1865 artillery, with 70 guns. The troops en route number 15,460 infantry, 990 artillery and 36 guns. Including the troops in garrison, the Italian force will then exceed 60,000.

ITALY'S REVERSES.

This is the Third Defeat Which the Abyssinians Have Inflicted.

This is the third severe defeat that the Abyssinians have inflicted upon the Italians since the latter attempted to extend their power in the domain of King Menelek. About three months ago five companies of Italian troops, under command of Major Tosselli, were surprised and surrounded by a force of 25,000 Abyssinians. The Italians made a desperate resistance, and fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when the Abyssinians charged upon them and massacred nearly the whole force. Fourteen Italian officers and over 700 men were killed. Only a small number of the Italians succeeded in breaking through the beleaguering lines and making their escape to Makalle. Subsequently the Abyssinians besieged Makalle, and, after practically reducing it, allowed the garrison to evacuate the place and retreat with their arms and baggage. This was the second great reverse for Italy. Afterward several minor engagements were fought with varying success until the forces of King Menelek inflicted another and worse defeat upon the combined forces of the Italians. In a recent report sent by General Baratieri to the Government the Italian commander said that the Abyssinian Ras or General, Makonnen, had at his disposal 20,000 good soldiers well armed with second-hand rifles originally used in Europe. He had also a certain number of guns with some European artillerymen. To oppose these at the time the report was made General Baratieri had 30,000 men, 18,000 whites and 12,000 natives, at his immediate disposal, but since that time he has received large reinforcements from Italy. Throughout the campaign there has been much bitter feeling in Italy against France, which has been accused of aiding the Abyssinians.

CLEVELAND ON HOME MISSIONS.

The President Presides at a Presbyterian Mass Meeting in New York.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, presided at the Presbyterian "Home Mission Rally" meeting, at Carnegie Music Hall, New York City. It was a grand gathering of more than 4000 persons, which was organized under the auspices of the New York Presbytery. The vast throng cheered the President again and again during the deliverance of his address.

The President reached Carnegie Hall at 7.45 o'clock p. m. and was received by the Committee of Arrangements and ushered upon the stage. He was greeted with cheers, which lasted nearly five minutes. The platform was crowded. The hall was one dense mass of humanity. As Dr. John Hall and Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage took their seats on the stage the audience yelled wildly. The President greeted both. Dr. John Hall sat on the right of the Chief Executive; Dr. Talmage on the left. Dr. Hall opened the big meeting and introduced Mr. Cleveland. To long continued applause and cheers President Cleveland arose and made an earnest plea for aid for the cause of the Presbyterian Home Missions. He alluded to his Presbyterian training, and how Presbyterianism had been instilled into him by his father. As President Cleveland finished wave after wave of applause swept over the house and did not cease until he arose and introduced the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, who offered up a prayer.

Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage then spoke for an hour and three-quarters. Professor Booker T. Washington, the famous colored orator, received a grand ovation from the crowd. He recited pathetically the story of his own life. He was eloquent throughout, and more than once did President Cleveland clap his hands after some especially interesting outburst of rhetoric. Professor Washington devoted his words to the Christian reformation of the South and urged the need of Christian missionaries among his own people.

The audience sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan.

The President shook hands with nearly every one of the 600 persons who occupied seats on the platform. After he had closed the meeting with a few words of thanks for the Christian sympathy shown by those present, he was conducted to his carriage. It is estimated that nearly $300,000 was subscribed during the meeting.

AID OFFERED TO SPAIN.

Her People Determined to Keep Cuba at Any Cost.

The Spanish Government has received a number of offers of pecuniary and other aid in the event of a war with the United States growing out of the attitude of the latter on the Cuban question. The people appear to be determined to uphold the Government in its intention to keep Cuba a Spanish colony, no matter at what cost.

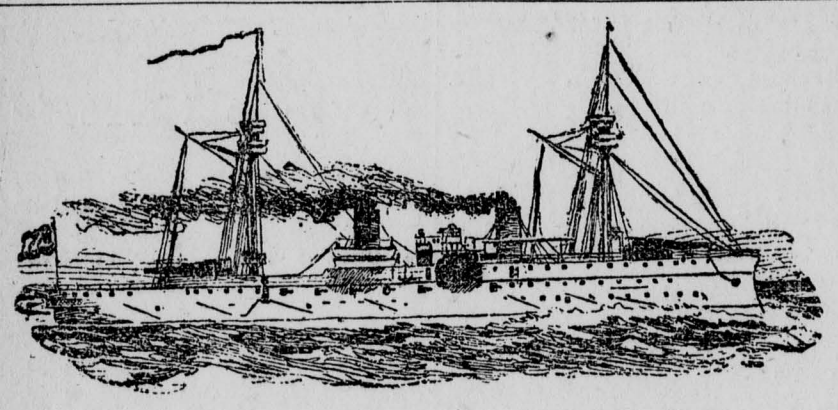
The Cabinet is greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Continental press, which, generally speaking, expresses much sympathy with Spain. In Spain itself, however, the support of the Government is due to pure patriotism. Among the offers of assistance the Government has received is one from the Spanish Transatlantic Company, which has offered to place its entire fleet of steamships at the disposal of the Government, making no conditions whatever. The offer has been accepted, and eight of the steamers will be armed with nine to twelve centimetre guns.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVIES.

Spain Can Boast of Only One First-Class Battleship, the Pelayo.

Spain has but one first-class battleship, the Pelayo.

The United States has two battleships in commission, and will be able to send five more battleships out to sea within the present year.



SPAIN'S ONLY FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP, THE PELAYO.

Spain has thirteen armored fighting ships of one kind and another, carrying a total of 315 guns. The United States has also thirteen armored fighting ships, carrying a total of 200 guns. According to naval experts, the new ships of the American navy are superior to those of any other Power on the globe.

Of unarmored vessels, Spain has 118 and the United States has 36.

The comparative strength of the American and Spanish navies is shown by the following table:

	Spain.	United States.
Armored ships	13	13
Unarmored ships	118	36
Dispatch vessels	2	1
Training and other ships	7	35
Torpedo boats, No. 1	59	8
Torpedo boats, No. 2	70	1
Total guns	935	1,255
Total ships	333	130
Officers	1,782	2,800
Seamen	15,560	12,201
Marines	10,026	6,100
Total active list	27,368	21,161

Three of the Spanish unarmored fighting ships have already sunk of their own accord in Cuban waters. They are the Reina Regente, wrecked in March, 1895; the Sanchez Barcaiztegui, wrecked in September, 1895, and the Cristobal Colon, wrecked in October, 1895.

Venezuela Has Refused.

Venezuela has refused the demand of Great Britain that the Yuruan incident be regarded as a distinct issue and that reparation be made and an indemnity paid. The Government declares that to grant England's demand would be a virtual recognition of British rights in the territory in dispute between the two Nations. It also declared that the whole issue must await the result of arbitration. Officials again express fear that England will try to enforce payment of damages.

DEMONSTRATIVE YOUNG AMERICA.

College Students Express Their Views on Our Relations With Spain.

At Passaic, N. J., after a big entertainment in Whitehead's Opera House, a crowd of fifty or more young men, many of them members of the high school cadet corps, marched to Main avenue and Washington place, where, with loud cheers and shouts for the Stars and Stripes and with hisses and groans for Spain they raised a Spanish flag in the air and set it on fire. Then, singing "The Red, White and Blue" and "America," the young men stood around while the flag slowly burned to ashes. An American flag was waved during the burning of the foreign flag.

At Chicago, Alfonso, King of Spain, was hanged in effigy in the vicinity of Madison street and Campbell avenue. The crowd of enthusiastic young persons who performed the job escaped identification. The figure was found suspended from a rope which was thrown over a telephone wire. The effigy hung fifteen feet in the air. Upon it was this inscription. "Alfonso 13th, King of Spain. Sic Semper Tyrannis!" Students at Northwestern University tore up the Spanish flag.

President Patton, of Princeton (N. J.) College, says the alleged demonstration there against Spain was merely the nonsensical prank of a handful of jocular students. There was, he asserts, no feeling and the affair was most trivial.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Secretaries Lamont and Herbert Agree to the Arrangement of the 45 Stars.

With the approval of the President, publicity was given to the design agreed on between Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert for the arrangement of the forty-five stars in the National flag made necessary by the admission of Utah to Statehood. The new arrangement will be officially inaugurated in the Army and Navy on July 4 next. Under the present arrangement the stars are in six rows, the upper and lower rows of eight stars each, and the other rows of seven stars each. The design agreed on by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert also arranges the stars in six rows, the first, third and fifth of eight stars each, and the second, fourth and sixth of seven stars each. No new arrangement will be necessary through the admission of new States, as additional stars can be added to the second, fourth and sixth rows without disturbing the uniformity of the design. Heretofore the Navy Department has not conformed strictly to any official design in the arrangement of the field, but the design prepared by Secretaries Lamont and Herbert will be adhered to in all naval flags.

KEPT HIS PROMISE.

An Instance of Strict Honesty Under Trying Circumstances.

An instance of strict honesty under trying circumstances is reported from Connecticut. A police officer started from Danbury for Bridgeport on a railway train the other day with a prisoner sentenced to serve thirty days in the Bridgeport jail for drunkenness. The prisoner promised that if the officer would spare him the indignity of the handcuffs he would go to jail peaceably. At South Norwalk there was a change of cars, and in the shuffle the officer became separated from his prisoner. The officer started on a hunt all over the town for the supposed escaped prisoner. The latter, however, had taken the right train and was on his way to Bridgeport. When the prisoner reached Bridgeport he hung round the station an hour or two waiting for the officer to catch up with him and wondering what had become of him, and then walked over to the jail and surrendered himself, explaining the circumstances. It is possible that his honesty will have the effect of shortening his sentence considerably.

Reproved for Not Shooting.

After the Phillips divorce case terminated in the Circuit Court in Kansas City, Mo., the spectators were astonished to hear Judge W. J. Henry reprove the defendant, Balling A. Phillips, for not using a gun to defend his honor. Thereupon the plaintiff, Mrs. Hettie B. Phillips, fainted and was carried from the room. The defendant, Balling A. Phillips, was shown to be the injured party and received the decree. In giving his decision Judge Henry said: "The only fault I can find with you, Mr. Phillips, is that you have been too much inclined to leniency. If you had taken a shotgun and vindicated the honor of your home you would stand better before this court and in the community."

For Peace in Nicaragua.

Francisco Roca, President of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, has deserted, and he held General Ortise responsible for the terrible defeat of the rebels at Nagarote. Boca also asked the President of San Salvador to interfere in the interests of peace. President Zelaya wants the complete surrender of the rebels. He guarantees the lives of the men, except as to military leaders, who will be tried by a court martial. The rebels must pay the expenses of the campaign, delivering up all arms.

Relief for Farmers.

The report of the British Commission of Agriculture has been made public. It recommends the remission of seventy-five per cent. of the rates on agricultural land, a system of Government loans, and farming improvements. The Radical minority on the Commission sign a separate report. They declare that the result of the adoption of the suggestions of the majority will mean that $15,000,000 shall be annually given as State relief. Landowners, they declare, should bear their share of local burdens.

Lovers Die Together.

At Oakland, Cal., because of parental objections to their proposed marriage, Diana Pacheco, eighteen years old, and her lover, Edward Hack, aged twenty, died together in a room at a lodging house. The bodies were discovered side by side, Hack having first shot his sweetheart through the heart and then sent a bullet through his own.

Glanders Among American Horses.

Mr. W. H. Montague, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, has been informed of the arrival in England of a number of American horses that were suffering from glanders. He has cabled to Ottawa asking that all horses exported from the Dominion be subjected to a veterinary examination.

French Sailors Cheer.

The sailors of the French warship Drome, at Malaga, paraded the streets singing the Spanish National anthem and the "Marseillaise," and cheering for both France and Spain.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The hearings in opposition to the anti-Option bill were begun by the House Agricultural Committee.

The Secretary of the Interior wants Congress to vote $45,000 to spend in reindeer to turn loose in Alaska.

Senator Pugh has presented a bill asking that each State shall have a distintive postage stamp of its own.

Mr. Hopkins introduced in the House a bill appropriating $500,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at Chicago.

The Senate has passed a bill creating a permanent retiring list on three-fourths pay for the revenue cutter service.

Mr. Lloyd, a Populist from North Carolina, has been appointed a messenger in the Senate. This is the first appointment to a position of this sort from the ranks of the Populist party.

Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the House appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a peace monument at Appomattox, Va., on the spot where Lee surrendered to Grant.

Bills having in view the comfort of dumb beasts during transportation across the ocean have been introduced in both branches of Congress. They provide for an international humane and sanitary congress.

Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, introduced a bill in the House, the purpose of which is to take the United States out of the banking business, refund the National debt, reform the currency and improve the banking system.

The seed distribution demanded by Congress will probably be of no avail this year, as there are clerks to be appointed and other work done which will delay the sending out of the seeds until too late for this year's crops.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided to report the Dingley bill, authorizing the extermination of the fur seals unless England consents to further arbitration without amendment. There was but one dissenting vote, which was cast by Senator Morgan.

The House Committee on Labor agreed to report favorably the bill to adjust the accounts of mechanics, laborers and others under the eight-hour law with an amendment providing that the amounts found due thereunder shall be paid through the mail, by check, or in person to the claimants.

The Senate bill authorizing the holding of a Trans-Mississppi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898, was favorably reported to the Senate. Provision is made for a Government exhibit and buildings therefor, and the liability of the Government for these is limited to $250,000.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Hurley, of Wisconsin, fixing the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system. Beginning July 1, 1898, the system is to be used by the Government in the transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measurement, and on July 1, 1901, it is to be extended to the people at large.

SPAIN'S PLAN OF ACTION.

Will Protest to the Powers if We Favor Cuba---Demonstrations Against Us.

MADRID, Spain, March 7.—It is announced that in the event of the United States Government declaring its recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans the Government will prepare a memorandum making an energetic protest against such action and send it to all of the European Ministers.

Demonstrations against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives were held in Toledo, Seville, Granada, Cadiz and Malaga last evening. The only one of especial importance was that at Malaga, where the police were obliged to charge upon the mob and to protect the United States consulate.

Decrees closing the universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Granada have been signed, and others will follow if necessary.

The Cabinet has decided that Spain does not need a loan, and has resolved to authorize the fitting out of privateers in the event of war. Italian and English ship owners have telegraphed to the Ministry inquiring as to the intentions of the Government. The Government has examined proposals submitted by an English shipping firm which offers to sell two fast cruisers of 4000 tons each, and the vessels will probably be bought. The Transatlantic Company has offered to the Government the use of six of their best steamers and the Government has accepted the offer.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

Miss Mary E. Sullivan Mysteriously Murdered in Paterson.

Miss Mary E. Sullivan, aged twenty-eight, a music teacher, was murdered within a few doors of her home, in Park avenue, Paterson, N. J., a few evenings ago.

Her skull was crushed with a heavy weapon, probably a coupling pin. She was found unconscious on the sidewalk beside a vacant lot, and died a few hours after her removal to the General Hospital. She was unable to speak more than one sentence, and from that it is believed that her murderer meditated either robbery or assault.

The crime is a most remarkable one, because of the early hour and the public place at which it was committed and the admirable character of the victim. The police and the hospital surgeons believe that she was fatally hurt while defending her honor. She was neither robbed nor assaulted.

The victim was slightly built, weighing about ninety-five pounds, delicate, with pale face and magnificent dark hair. She lived with her sisters and brothers at 193 Park avenue. She was of quiet demeanor, extremely lady-like and of a very exemplary character.

THE VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK.

England's Claim in Full in a Folio Volume of 443 Pages.

The expected Venezuelan Blue Book, which is entitled "Documents and Correspondence Relating to the Question of the Boundary of Guiana and Venezuela," has been issued by the British Government. The volume consists of 443 folio pages, with a separate book containing nine maps. The book opens with forty pages, comprising a preliminary statement dealing with the history of the territories from 1520 until the issuance of Her Majesty's memorandum to Venezuela in March, 1890. The book is divided into historic periods, from the earliest time to 1648, from 1648 to 1796 and from 1796 to 1840. After that period references are made to various claims and dispatches, and the report concludes with a brief summary.

William L. Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela before the Boundary Commission, issued a reply to the British case, as stated by Sir Frederick Pollock and Lord Salisbury. Professor George L. Burr, of Cornell University, has been summoned to Washington to assist the Venezuela High Commission.

Why Not.

It is said that if we take care of little things, the big things will take care of themselves. But why can't we be always prepared for many of our little troubles. What's the use of suffering days and weeks, when in ten minutes we can get rid of the pain. A sudden attack of backache, toothache, or neuralgic headache, finds the most of us without anything at hand, while St. Jacobs Oil would cure and put an end to the trouble promptly.

The police census of Brooklyn reports 31,580 horses owned in the city.

If you are *doubtful* as to the use of Dobbins' Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of *millions* who use it, after the 31 years it has been on the market, *one trial* will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

About $50,000,000 worth of property is yearly lost by fire in England.

A COUGH SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. Avoid imitations.

In Germany the butchers have lately been raising the price of horse meat, owing to the exhaustion of the supply of cheap horses.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The insurrection against Japanese rule in the island of Formosa is spreading.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NYNU—11

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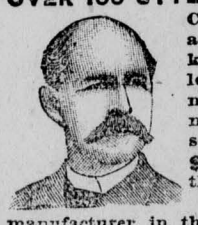
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

JOURNALISM American School of Journalism, Middletown, N. Y. Established 1894. Journalism (embracing work of editor, reporter, proofreader), 10 mos., $100. Instruction by Mail: Journalism, 4 mos., $12; Proofreading, 2 mos., $7. Catalogue. To Writers: This course will make your work more acceptable to editors. N. ELMER CONKLING, Director.

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Beats Cripple Creek! Safer! Write for particulars and prospectus. "MINES," 1740 Stout St., Denver, Col.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GOMEZ OUTWITS WEYLER

Marches Around and Among Spanish Forces With Ease.

MACEO'S BRILLIANT MANEUVER.

The Latest Fiasco of the Spanish Campaign---The Senate and House Conferees Agree on Resolutions Favoring the Acknowledgment of Belligerency---Spain's Probable Action.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 7.—Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander-in-Chief, in the recent movement of the main body of patriots east from Havana province across Matanzas to the line of Santa Clara and then back to the centre of Havana province, again displayed the genius which has made his military operations remarkable.

General Weyler, the Captain-General of Cuba, with more troops, better organization,

ANTONIO MACEO.
(Second in command in the Cuban Army.)

more thorough preparation for transportation, and a larger cavalry force than Martimez Campos had, has been outgeneralled by the insurgent chief.

Weyler's first failure was made when Maceo was allowed to enter Havana province from Pinar del Rio and effect a junction with Gomez, in spite of the wall of men across the island. Then all available troops were sent out to strenghen the columns which were closing in on the twe patriot leaders, within twenty miles of this city.

Gomez countermarched to the middle of Matanzas province, where he stopped to see that the estates should not obey Weyler's orders to grind cane. Those found to be preparing had their cane burned, Maceo returned to Havana province. He brought with him his own column of about 5000 men and as many more belonging to the column from the orient which have been moving west for about a month. These forces, added to those which remained in this province, make the situation more serious here than ever before. The outposts of the enemy are within ten miles of the city.

The Government holds nearly every railroad town, although most of these towns have been entered and partially burned down. Outside the fortified towns in this province are many small towns which have been occupied by local bands of insurgents for weeks. The Cubans melt away on the approach of a large column of Spanish troops, but reappear when the Spanish go.

Gomez, in a talk with an American planter recently, said:

"I divide the war into three periods: that of invasion, that of occupation, and that of expulsion. We are now in the second period."

He alluded to his march westward, and to that of Maceo through Pinar del Rio, as the invasion. His people certainly occupy a large portion of the territory of Cuba now. How he proposes to expel the Spaniards he did not say.

"DEATH TO THE YANKEES!"

A Mob of 3000 in Valencia Shout Their Denunciations of Us.

MADRID, Spain, March 7.—The demonstrations in Valencia continue. A mob numbering fully 3000 paraded the streets shouting "Death to the Yankees!" and in other ways showing their disapproval of the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question.

The crowd proceeded to the French consulate and cheered enthusiastically for France, this action being due to the belief that France would actively assist Spain in the event of trouble with America. The French Consul appeared on a balcony and bowed his acknowledgments.

The reports of anti-Spanish manifestations in the United States have added greatly to the excitement in the large cities and towns.

Senate and House Agree.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Senate and House conferees on the Cuban resolutions agreed to the House resolutions without change. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, afterward presented the report to the Senate. The report recommends that "the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same." Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to, and the conference report was made a special order.

Weyler Restricts His Officers.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 7.—Captain-General Weyler has issued a circular to military commanders instructing them not to arrest civilians for deportation except upon indisputable proof of their connection with the insurrection. All officers making arrests based upon evidence given by interested persons will be held to a strict account,

Spain Prepares War Vessels.

MADRID, Spain, March 7.—The Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Company are fitting out eight vessels as fast cruisers. Their speed is twenty knots, and they will carry nine-inch and ten-inch guns, and also rapid firers of smaller calibres. The Pelayo, Almirante, Oquendo, Vizcaya and Infanta Maria Teresa are to start for Cuba as soon as their preparations have been completed.

HE DIED GAME.

A Desperate Outlaw Holds Two Thousand Men at Bay.

Populous Centre County, in the very heart of Pennsylvania, was the theater of a tragedy which the awful annals of early frontier life cannot outrival. The thunder of dynamite bombs mingled with the crack of Winchesters and shotguns, and the sky was lurid with the glare of fire. All this in a frenzied battle for a human life! For hours a desperate outlaw, barricaded in his village home, and aided by his wife and children, held at bay a mob of 2000 furious and well armed men, and in the end he proved the victor.

In the extreme eastern part of the county lies Woodward, a village. William Etlinger, long known as a man who would hesitate at nothing, lived there, but he was a fugitive from justice.

Constable Barner learned that the fugitive had surreptitiously slipped down to his home. He took Deputies Motz and Hosterman with him to arrest the man. They reached the little shanty, to find Etlinger with his wife, their three-year-old daughter and two-year-old son, barricaded in the second story.

They went upstairs and broke in a panel of the door. Barner had crawled half way through the aperture when a shot rang from Etlinger's gun, and the constable fell dead with a bullet in his head. His deputies fled in terror.

The news spread quickly, and the whole town turned out. Men gathered up all the fire arms they could find, and ran for the Etlinger house, but shots from the outlaw and his wife warned them not to get too close.

During the afternoon Etlinger shot Frank Guiswhite, who was sick in his house next door, one buckshot taking effect in the head, the other in the shoulder.

A perfect fusillade was kept up between him and the guard, which was constantly being augmented until about 2000 were on hand and fully 500 shots had been fired before dark.

Then Mrs. Etlinger was seen to approach a window and light a fuse attached to a dynamite bomb which she intended to hurl into the crowd. Some one fired at the flash, and she threw up her hands and fell backward.

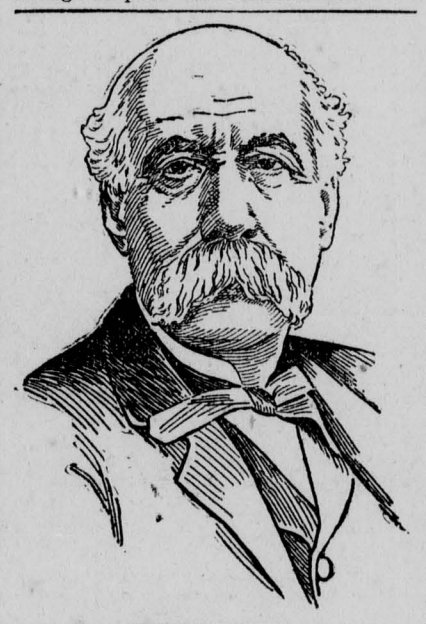
Eventually it was determined to burn the villain out. The torch was applied to the house. The crowd, in breathless excitement, watched the creeping flames and waited the denouement. They did not have long to wait. The woman with her two children was soon forced to flee to escape death in the flames, but Etlinger lingered behind.

It was thought he intended to die in the house, but just when the building was about to collapse he appeared at the cellar door. The officers called to him to surrender. He did not answer, but with a determination begotten by despair put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. The body of the constable was then recovered from the burning building.

CRISPI'S CABINET OUT.

Resignations Announced, Amid Wild Applause, in the Chamber.

Reports from every city and town of consequence throughout Italy show that the excitement caused by the Italian reverse in Abyssinia displays no sign of waning. On the contrary, in many places it grows greater as the meagre details of the defeat filter through the press from official sources.



FRANCESCO CRISPI.
(Resigned as Premier of the Italian Ministry.)

Prime Minister Crispi and the other members of the Cabinet have been compelled to retire from office, that fact having been announced in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome amid a scene that can fittingly be described as pandemonium.

The situation in Rome is so critical that the troops have been confined to their barracks, a measure of precaution that will enable them to be hastily dispatched to any part of the city should their services be necessary to quell disturbances. The university has been closed, the authorities fearing that the hot-headed students would attempt to make a demonstration, which, in the present condition of the popular temper, might lead to serious ricting. Despite the precautions taken, however, there were several disturbances, but the police were able to handle the crowds without calling upon the military for aid. A number of arrests were made for disorderly conduct.

The popular indignation is directed against Signor Crispi and the other Ministers, who, rightly or wrongly, are held to be responsible for the disgrace that has befallen the Italian arms.

American Arrested in the Transvaal.

Gardner Williams, an American manager of the De Beers Mines, was arrested at the instance of the Government of Cape Colony on the charge of having supplied arms to the Uitlanders of the Rand to be used in their threatened revolt against the Government of the Transvaal. It is said that Williams sent supplies of arms to Johannesburg in trucks, the weapons being placed in the bottom of the trucks and then covered with coke. Williams was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000.

An Attack on the President.

Mr. Hartman, (Mont.) made an attack on President Cleveland in the House of Representatives at Washington for his speech before the Presbyterian Home Mission Board in New York, which, he declared, was a slander on Western States, and was grossly improper. Mr. Powers (Vt.) and Mr. Miles (Md.) attempted to call Mr. Hartman to order, but Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, declined to interfere. In concluding his attack, Mr. Hartmann declared that the greatest need for the missionary existed in the White House.

PHYSICAL SUFFERING MAY WEAR OUT BODY AND MIND.

Ordinary Wholesome Food Will Restore the Former, but Not the Latter; a Brain Food Necessary.

From the Times, Troy, N. Y.

William H. Harrison, Jr., a well-known resident of Berlin, tells the *Times* how he was stricken with a complication of diseases some time ago, being left, after his partial recovery, a mental and physical wreck. Considering the fact that Mr. Harrison was compelled to use crutches, and has now fully recovered so as to be able to put the crutches aside, this was indeed an interesting case.

Mr. Harrison tells this story:

"I am fifty-one years old. Three years ago last March I was taken sick with a complication of diseases; my doctor helped me somewhat, but I was left with my left leg swollen, there were purple patches on the inside of the ankle and there was scarcely any feeling in the leg from the knee down. Above the knee there was a weak, faint feeling. The suffering was almost unbearable, I was, in fact, a mental and physical wreck. I had neither energy nor ambition, my mind was blurred and I could not concentrate my thoughts. I was nearly discouraged when I happened to read an advertisement of the cures of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I felt that they would hit my case, and a neighbor, telling what the pills had done for a friend of his, made me decide to try the remedy; so I ventured to send to Schenectady for some of the Pink Pills.

"For a year I had been able to do no manual labor and walked on crutches most of the time, but before I had taken half a box of the pills I felt like a different man. After taking several boxes of the pills my legs improved, and my bodily health was altogether better. I put aside my crutches, my strength returned, my mind became clear and all the organs of my body seem now to be doing their work well.

"I am now working most every day and I am in nearly as good health as I had been for several years prior to my last illness."

Mr. Harrison was loud in the praises of Dr. Williams' Pills, and he continued:

"I can honestly say that I feel that if I had not had the pills I should not have been here to-day, so I most cheerfully tell of the wonderful work they have done for me. I sincerely hope that this statement may reach some other poor sufferers and accomplish as excellent work for them as I have had the benefit of."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, is to have a choir of 200 voices.

FLORIDA FACTS.

February and March are two of the best months to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height of interest. When you have made up your mind to go, you naturally want to get there as soon as possible and in the most comfortable manner. If you live in New York, Boston or Buffalo, you can take one of the Magnificent Trains of the "Big Four Route" from any one of these cities to Cincinnati, and with only one change of cars continue your journey to Jacksonville. Direct connection made in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of all lines to Florida. Address E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Big Four Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Where Did You Get This Coffee?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00. Order to-day.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A.)

Most Productive Emerald Mines.

The most productive emerald mines, affording the finest gems, are near Muzo, an Andean village, in the State of Boyaca, United States of Colombia, about eighty miles northwest of Bogota. These mines lie in a deep round valley, and have been worked for many centuries before the advent of the Spaniards. They are now the property of the Government, which rents them to a company. It was emeralds from these mines that the Spaniards brought from Peru, and took to Spain, where they were sold within a short time to Father India. The mine itself is an excavation about 600 feet wide, at the base of an abrupt cliff of bituminous limestone.—Washington Star.

A Fearful Amount of Hair.

"I am sixty years old," said a downtown merchant, "and I have shaved every morning of my life since I was twenty. I got to wondering the other day how much beard had gone to waste, and I made a calulation. It is safe to say that I grew a quarter of an inch of whiskers a week, which would give me thirteen inches a year, and thirteen inches a year for forty years would give me forty-three feet and four inches. That's a fearful amount of hair to get out of a man's system."—New York World.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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When Hamlet Exclaimed: "Aye, There's the Rub!" Could He Have Referred to

SAPOLIO

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. E. M. Cross, a special Associated Press reporter, who lives at 1916 Maple Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., has knowledge of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Martha Gilkison, the wife of a carpenter of the east end of the city, who, on the 22d of September, 1895, related her experience as follows: "For a good many years I have been bothered an awful sight with my stomach. I got so I couldn't eat anything at all without souring on my stomach. Lots of times while working I would spit up great mouthfuls of stuff bitter as gall. I kept getting worse all the time and took piles of doctor medicine, but I might as well took that much starch for all the good it done me. It run into neuralgia of the stomach and worked itself all over me. Dr. Gardener, the new doctor up on Twentieth Street, told me when I saw him it was my stomach that caused all the trouble and give me an order to the drug store. I took it there, and the boy give me a box of Ripans Tabules. began getting better, and have used a little over two boxes, and am now sound and well. (Signed), MARTHA GILKISON, No. 1820 Fourth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company. No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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THE AERMOTOR Co. gets half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized after Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers. Steel Buzz Saw Frames. Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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ELKHART
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Odds and Ends.

A woman in Simpson county, Ky., still spins and weaves all the cloth for the clothing worn by her husband and children.

The tallest stand pipe in New England was completed at Kennebunk, Me., last week. It is 105 feet high, and some 13,500 rivets were used in its construction.

Coyotes have killed all the cats in the town of Valley, Wash., and in the neighborhood. They come boldly into the town at night and pick up every cat they come across.

A telephone has been placed on the preacher's desk in the Congregational Church at Norfolk, Conn., in order that members of the church who are unable to attend the services may hear the sermons as they sit at home.

Promise of an early spring is noticed in Connecticut in the appearance last week, near Hartford, of a large flock of wild geese which are not seen in that region until about the middle of March.

Hiram Lester, who died at the poor farm in Henry county, Ga., a week ago last Friday, was said to be 129 years old. A son of his living in the same poorhouse is 90 years old, and a daughter, who lives in Heard county, is 95 years old.

Dawson Oldham, a 78-year-old resident of White Hall, Ky., never has missed a sermon at the Methodist Church in that place in the forty years he has been a member. He never has used tobacco in any form, nor has he tasted whiskey.

A reform wave has struck the city government of Woodstock, Vt. An anti-tobacco league has been formed among the members of the government, and already twelve of the town officials have joined it and given up tobacco in every form.

A trapper of Morristown, Vt., has just received from a fur dealer in Montreal an order for 1,000 live skunks, the second order of the kind he has had. He filled the first order with comparative ease and thinks it will be almost as easy to fill this one.

There is great activity in the oil region of southeastern Kansas, and much is doing both in the boring of new wells and in the development of wells already put down to oil. Some 2,000 wells will be opened in that region within the next six months.

Speaker Reed has won over the W. C. T. U. by his action in enforcing the rule prohibiting smoking in the House of Representatives. Several New England branches of the organization have sent to him resolutions of thanks for his action, and the Worcester, Mass., branch hopes he will succeed also in suppressing the liquor traffic in the House.

Grandfather's clock has turned up, with an apparently satisfactory affidavit, at Paris, Ky. John Barnett, a grandfather, died there a week or so ago and at the very moment he died his old tall clock, that had stood many years on the floor, suddenly stopped and no one has been able to make it run.

A saloon was established recently on the ice in the middle of the St. John River, between St. Leonards, New Brunswick, and Van Buren, Me. The saloon keeper has been doing a big and demoralizing business among the Maine folk, and the earnest prohibitionists on the American side of the river are talking of blowing up the ice with dynamite.

The ship St. John, 183 days out from New York, arrived at port Los Angeles, Cal., last week and reported that one of the sailors named Fatenback had fallen overboard and been eaten by sharks during the voyage. The ship was becalmed south of the equator, and great numbers of sharks swam about the ship. Fatenback fell from a yard into the sea and was carried away by the sharks before help could reach him.

The largest schooner ever built on the Atlantic coast is almost ready for launching at Bath, Me. She is a four-master and has been named the William B. Palmer. Her dimensions are: Length, 257 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 20 feet, and gross tonnage, 1,805.73. The largest schooner at present afloat is the Gov. Ames, which is of only 27 tons less than the new vessel. Each of Palmer's lower masts is 116 feet long, or one foot longer than those of the Gov. Ames.

The barbette for the battleship Iowa was completed at Homestead last week. It is the largest ever ever manufactured in America, and has been more than a year under construction. It consists of nine plates, each weighing 95,000 pounds, in addition to a large turret. The plates are fifteen inches wide. The barbette is to be shipped to Philadelphia, where the Iowa is building, on a train of cars built for the purpose.

There will be a great decrease in the production of hops in Oregon and Washington this year. The hop industry in previous years has been one of the largest in these States, but over production has brought the price down to an unprofitable figure, and in the last year or two insect pests have caused great loss to the growers. A great many hop fields in various parts of the two States have been ploughed up, and it is reported that this spring more will be turned under.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is no doubt but that every one has had at some time a desire to visit Florida, the "Land of Flowers," and that many have been deterred from so doing by the thought of a long and tiresome railroad journey, great expense, and a thousand and one other objections. These have been overcome by the inauguration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours to Jacksonville. A special train of unexcelled equipment makes the run from New York to Jacksonville in thirty hours; a tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of passengers while *en route*; and the low rates offered bring the tours within the means of almost every one.

The tours, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on February 25 and March 3, 1896. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

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Removal Sale of Shoes.

On April 1st we will move our Shoe Store to room now occupied by Geo. W. Yocum, Penn Street, and to reduce our large stock we will close out certain lines of Men's Shoes at a DISCOUNT of 25 % and Ladies' Shoes at 20 % discount. With our ALREADY LOW PRICES and this large discount, will give you an opportunity seldom offered to secure good goods at LESS THAN COST. This offer will hold good from the 14th to the 25th inst.

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we have them, and very cheap, too.

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too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

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If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

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